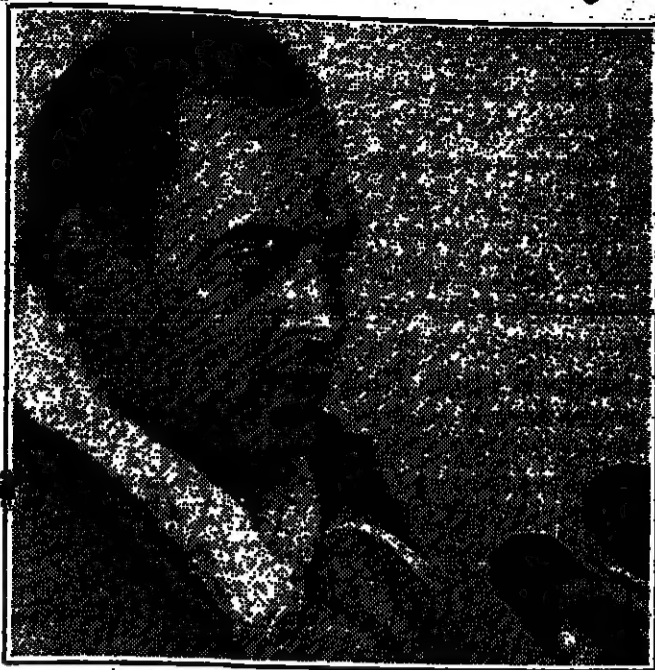


## 3,000 Indian Troops Arrive In Sri Lanka to Enforce Accord



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, a traditional Hindu greeting mark on his forehead, explained Thursday in New Delhi how he had been struck with a rifle by a Sri Lankan sailor.

By Richard M. Weintraub  
Washington Post Service

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — A peacekeeping force of 3,000 Indian troops arrived Thursday and deployed across Sri Lanka's Jaffna peninsula as part of the two nations' new accord to end the four-year Tamil separatist conflict.

The troops, under terms of the agreement signed Wednesday by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and President J. R. Jayawardene, were to render military assistance if requested by Sri Lanka.

Their arrival signaled that New Delhi's role in the affairs of its island neighbor will be extensive. In addition to taking on a peacekeeping role, Indian Air Force planes were used Thursday to help redeploy units of the Sri Lankan Army from the north of the country to Colombo, where they could help the hard-pressed government of Mr. Jayawardene following a surge of popular Sinhalese discontent.

"I don't know how long the troops will stay at this stage," said the Indian high commissioner, Jyotindra Nath Dixit. "We have come in. There are tasks to be fulfilled to the mutual satisfaction of both governments."

While the Indian official made it clear that there would be coordination with the Sri Lankan Army, it also was apparent that New Delhi was determined to define for itself when, or if, its active role in Sri Lankan affairs would be completed.

When asked if Sri Lanka could change its mind about the desirability of the presence of Indian troops on its soil, Mr. Dixit said: "When you come to something jointly, you can't change your mind unilaterally. There has been a meeting of the minds so far, why should it change?"

The troops are to help in the disarming of ethnic Tamil separatist guerrillas. The rebels, fighting for a separate state in Sri Lanka's north and east, have yet to agree officially to the peace accord.

While Sri Lankan officials initially reported Thursday morning that some 1,600 Indian troops were being landed, Mr. Dixit put the number Thursday afternoon at 3,000 and indicated that more would be on the way.

The emerging presence of Indian forces and the clobbering of Mr. Gandhi on Thursday morning in Colombo by a member of the Sri Lankan Navy gave an increased air of urgency to a situation already highly charged.

Mr. Gandhi was struck by a rifle on Thursday as the Indian prime minister was reviewing a guard of honor in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi, who was hit on the head, neck and shoulder, was not hurt.



A Sri Lankan sailor struck Rajiv Gandhi with the butt of his rifle on Thursday as the Indian prime minister was reviewing a guard of honor in Colombo, Sri Lanka. Mr. Gandhi, who was hit on the head, neck and shoulder, was not hurt.

## Adelman To Give Up Arms Post

Shultz Will Meet  
Shevardnadze on  
Sept. 15 in U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Kenneth L. Adelman, a leading arms control adviser to President Ronald Reagan, has resigned, a spokesman for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said Thursday.

The spokesman said Mr. Adelman, 41, head of the agency, would leave his post "in mid-October or he will stay through a summer." He is expected to resume teaching and will write a syndicated newspaper column.

The announcement came only hours after the United States and the Soviet Union set Sept. 15 as the date for talks between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, aimed at resolving obstacles to an arms agreement and clearing the way for a superpower summit meeting later this year.

The White House confirmed that the two would meet at the same time the United Nations General Assembly opens its annual session in New York, which Mr. Shevardnadze is expected to attend.

The two officials will face the double task of trying to resolve whatever issues remain in the way of a nuclear-arms reduction agreement and working on an agenda for a third meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In Moscow, the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said that "a wide range of issues involving Soviet-American relations will be discussed."

The meeting had been expected to be held in July, but Moscow held out until it was prepared to announce its agreement on Mr. Reagan's "double-zero" proposal for the elimination by the superpowers of both medium-range and short-range missiles.

While U.S. officials have been optimistic that an agreement on nuclear missiles is in sight for possible signing by Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev later this year, some problems remain.

The Soviets are demanding that West Germany give up its 72 shorter-range Pershing-1A missiles, but the United States insists that third-country missiles are not negotiable between the superpowers.

The United States controls the warheads on the German missiles. Mr. Adelman has often spoken publicly in favor of the arms agreement that the superpowers seem close to achieving.

In his resignation letter to Mr. Reagan, Mr. Adelman said: "I feel I have accomplished what I set out to do: to help you chart a new course for U.S.-Soviet arms control that dramatically reduces nuclear weapons and helps reduce the risk of nuclear war."

He said Mr. Gorbachev's announcement last week agreeing to drop the Soviet demand to retain 100 medium-range warheads in Asia "was the clearest and latest indication that the Soviets, at long last, have bought onto that course."

Mr. Adelman is the second major arms control adviser in the Reagan administration to resign in recent months.

Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, who was the most outspoken critic of previous arms control efforts, resigned last week.

See ARMS, Page 6

## Klosk Reagan's Cancer To Be Removed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has had a recurrence of skin cancer and will go to Bethesda Naval Hospital on Friday to have additional tissue removed from his nose under local anesthesia, his spokesman said Thursday.

The spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said tests showed that a lesion removed Wednesday from Mr. Reagan's nose was a basal cell epithelioma and that a "further excision of tissue" was required. He said the epithelioma is the same type of skin cancer as the two basal cell carcinomas removed from Mr. Reagan's nose in 1985. The two forms of skin cancer are rarely dangerous.



Republicans apologized for a campaign report accusing Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, above, of Communist sympathies. Page 6.

## U.S. Seeks Help in Gulf Mine Sweep

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — The United States looked to its allies on Thursday for help in minesweeping operations in the Gulf, as high winds and heavy swells prevented the redeployed Kuwaiti supertanker Bridgeton from loading oil.

Diplomats in London said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher probably would decide Friday how Britain should respond to a U.S. request for help.

The U.S. ambassador to Britain, Charles H. Price, met with the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for 90 minutes Thursday. He later strongly hinted that he had asked for British help.

U.S. Defense Secretary Casper M. Weinberger held talks with Defense Minister Andre Girard of France. France has a fleet of more than two dozen minesweeping and minesweeping ships. Reagan administration officials said that Mr. Weinberger was seeking help from France, Britain and Italy in U.S. efforts to remove mines in the Gulf.

"We would like to see help from others," said an administration official, who asked not to be identified, as Mr. Girard and Mr. Weinberger met at the Pentagon.

Pentagon officials declined to comment on the request.

In Washington, U.S. military officials said a navy helicopter crashed Thursday in the Gulf on a routine transport mission, killing one person and leaving three missing. A spokesman for the U.S. Central Command said five other persons aboard the helicopter were recovered safely after the craft crashed into the central Gulf while attempting to land on the U.S. Navy ship La Salle.

A French naval task force left the French Mediterranean port of Toulon on Thursday for a mission to protect French interests in the Gulf region. France and Iran broke diplomatic ties July 17.

The aircraft carrier battle group will take about two weeks to reach the Gulf area, passing through the Suez Canal.

The unusual storm that delayed loading of the Bridgeton enveloped Kuwait in a haze of swirling sand Wednesday night, and rain fell in some areas. It was the first mid-summer rain in more than 40 years.

Oil industry sources said it appeared unlikely that the Bridgeton, which was damaged by a mine last week as it neared Kuwait escorted by U.S. warships, could load before Friday. Shipping sources said they did not believe the Kuwaiti tanker could begin its nearly 600-mile trip to the Persian Gulf.

See GULF, Page 6

## Regan Says He Urged Ending Sales to Iran

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The former White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, told congressional investigators Thursday that he repeatedly advised President Ronald Reagan to abandon secret arms sales to Iran, once telling the president that "we've been snookered again."

Testifying at the nationally televised Iran-contra hearings, Mr. Regan said that the former director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, and the former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, urged him not to make details of the controversy public last November.

Mr. Regan also said he has

"wrecked his brain" but has no knowledge of a formal document the president reportedly signed in December 1985 approving the weapons sale as part of an arm-for-hostage deal.

Mr. Regan was President Reagan's chief of staff during the period that most of the Iran-contra events occurred. But he insisted that he was never told of the diversion of arms sales proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels, and was unaware of the secret program of military support for the rebels being run by the National Security Council staff.

Late in the day, a leading committee member, Senator Warren

Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, took note of Admiral Poindexter's actions and said one of the greatest tragedies of the affair was that President Reagan "was so ill-served and deceived by members of his own staff."

Mr. Regan agreed with Mr. Rudman that Admiral Poindexter had done the president "a grave disservice" by keeping him in the dark about the fund diversion.

On Wednesday, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, in his own testimony to the committees, reluctantly conceded that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North must have lied either to him or in sworn testimony before the committees.

Mr. Meese's statement cast new doubt on Colonel North's credibility, a central issue in the 11 weeks of hearings. The colonel, as a National Security Council staff member, was a key figure in the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Meese, in the second day of his testimony on Wednesday, came under sharp questioning and criticism for sloppiness in his inquiry last November into the Iran arms sales.

Pushed by Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine, and by others, Mr. Meese acknowledged that he was disturbed by discrepancies between what Colo-

See INQUIRY, Page 6

## Bomb in Johannesburg Hurts 68 Near Barracks

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — A powerful bomb planted under a pickup truck exploded Thursday next to a military barracks in central Johannesburg, wounding 68 persons, including several soldiers.

It was the second blast in South Africa's biggest city this month and the 11th this year.

A Red Cross medical center about 120 feet (37 meters) from the explosion bore the brunt of the blast and ambulances ferried an undisclosed number of injured from the building.

The explosion gouged a crater in a road between the brick barracks and a movie house, and shattered windows in buildings for several blocks.

Official spokesmen said 68 persons of all races, about five of them soldiers, were taken to the hospital, mainly for cuts and shock.

It was the most serious attack near a South African military installation since 1983, when 19 persons died in a car bomb blast near air force headquarters in Pretoria.

Police declined to speculate on the origin of the bomb, which caused a floor in the barracks to collapse and propelled wreckage more than 300 feet.

[An African National Congress spokesman, Tom Sebina, in Lusaka, Zambia, said the ANC was "waiting to hear whether any of our units were involved," The Associated Press reported.]

Guerrillas of the ANC, fighting against white minority rule, have stepped up a bombing campaign in recent months.

President Pieter W. Botha called Thursday for national unity against what he called "godless Communist forces" and implicitly denounced more than 50 white South African liberals who met the ANC in Senegal earlier this month.

"I call upon all South Africans who love this country to stand together against these forces of evil and not to associate with them in any way whatsoever," he said.

Mr. Botha called the blast "dastardly and callous."

Thursday's explosion is expected to fuel rightist criticism of the liberal, whose leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert is due to return to South Africa on Friday.

After the blast, frightened residents standing in streets strewn with glass shards told of buildings that shook as if in an earthquake.

Earlier this month four people

Standard Chartered, the U.K. bank, is about to sell its South African holdings. Page 11.

were injured when a limpet mine exploded at a Johannesburg hotel. In May a remote-controlled car bomb blew up outside the Magistrates Courts, killing four white policemen.

At least four Soviet-designed limpet mines exploded in the Cape Town area last week, but caused no injuries.

## The Polish Connection

Flea Markets Boom in East Europe

By Jackson Diehl  
Washington Post Service

PANACEVO, Yugoslavia — Hundreds of cars were parked in ragged lines across a weedy field here on a hot Saturday morning, their hoods draped with beach towels and covered with the goods Yugoslavs are looking for: auto parts, blue jeans, hair dryers, even a stray blood-pressure gauge.

This is one of the five weekend flea markets established in the republic of Serbia for private citizens, theoretically meant for the exchange of their old household goods. Similar markets exist around the shortage-plagued nations of Communist-ruled Eastern Europe, serving a small but important role in satisfying consumers.

The curious thing about this place, though, was its merchants. Of more than 500 cars parked on the field one recent day, only three bore Yugoslav license plates. And although plenty of Yugoslav buyers were present, the chatter of the salesman sounded less like Serbo-Croatian than, well, Polish. "It's true," one of them confessed. "But you're not supposed to notice that. Better say it was Chinese."

Trading in scarce goods has been a lucrative, if perilous, occupation in Eastern Europe for decades. With the collapse of their economy in the 1980s and the liberalization of their access to pass-

See TRADE, Page 6

## Scientific Sleuth, and a Frog, Solve a Medical Mystery

By Susan Olcic  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One day last summer, Dr. Michael Zasloff was watching an African clawed frog swim in its tank in his laboratory at the National Institutes of Health when he suddenly noticed something that stunned him.

It was the wound on the frog's belly, a surgical cut made by Dr. Zasloff a few days earlier to remove the ovaries — a procedure he had done hundreds of times on frogs in the preceding five years. The wound was clean, closed and healing perfectly, just as all the others had done.

But for the first time, Dr. Zasloff wondered: Why should that be? The murky water in the tank teemed with bacteria that should have caused a serious infection.

"It struck me at that moment that we were seeing a medical miracle," said the 41-year-old scientist, who is chief of the genetics

branch at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

That miracle — the African clawed frog's astonishing ability to heal itself, even when surrounded by microscopic enemies — launched Dr. Zasloff on a determined search for the explanation.

Within a few months, he found it: a previously unknown family of powerful natural antibiotics, dubbed "magainins" from the Hebrew word for "shield," whose discovery holds the hope of both new treatments for many human infections and a deeper understanding of animals' defenses against disease.

Apparently acting in a way different from any known antibiotic, the magainins can kill a wide range of invaders, including bacteria of many kinds, fungi, and parasites such as those that cause malaria. And there is a possibility that they will also work against some viruses and cancers.

Dr. Zasloff believes magainins may help

explain the evolutionary success of amphibians and other water animals and may even underlie the traditional use of frogs as remedies in folk medicine.

The story of Dr. Zasloff's discovery of magainins is the kind of scientific detective yarn seldom found in modern research. It is the tale of how a single, elegantly simple observation led, with a speed rare in science, to the unfolding of a new area of animal biology.

It vividly illustrates Louis Pasteur's dictum that, in science, "chance favors only the prepared mind."

Like thousands of scientists who have used the African clawed frog, *Xenopus laevis*, for experiments, Dr. Zasloff had taken the animal's hardiness for granted until that day last July, when years of wondering about biological defense mechanisms suddenly made him see a wound on a frog's belly through new eyes.

Dr. DeWitt Stetten, a former deputy director for science at the institutes, compared Dr. Zasloff's moment of illumination to that of Sir Alexander Fleming, who discovered penicillin because he noticed that bacteria did not grow on culture dishes contaminated with a certain mold.

"It takes more than just seeing," Dr. Stetten said. "You've got to be aware of what you're looking at."

The first thing Dr. Zasloff did after his insight was examine tissue from a healing frog wound under the microscope, looking for congregating white blood cells and other signs of the normal infection-fighting process seen in a healing wound in humans. They were absent. That persuaded him that his intuition was right: there must be some other, previously undiscovered biological defense system at work.

Dr. Zasloff's mind was ripe for such an

See RESEARCH, Page 6

Two of the injured being assisted Thursday in Johannesburg after a bomb exploded.



# As AIDS Spreads, U.S. Doctors Debate Ethics of Confidentiality

By Lindsey Gruson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When a Boston man was recently told he was infected with the AIDS virus, he asked his doctor to keep the information confidential. The man said he planned to file for divorce and that if his wife were told, it would complicate matters.

The physician tried to persuade his patient to tell his wife so she would get tested. When he refused, the doctor personally informed the woman, risking substantial civil damages under Massachusetts' strict confidentiality law, which requires written consent from a patient to disclose AIDS test results.

The Massachusetts case, which doctors and those who study medical ethics say is only one of several similar incidents around the United States, illustrates how many physicians and health authorities struggling to prevent the spread of AIDS are beginning to tip the delicate balance between the right to privacy and the need to know.

Like the Boston physician, who did not want to be identified, a growing number of doctors, ethicists and legislators now argue that the sanctity of the doctor-patient relationship must give ground to society's need to protect itself, despite warnings that this could discourage people from seeking medical advice, thus hindering efforts to slow the disease's spread.

"The right to privacy is absolute until it infringes on other people's right to safety," said Dr. M. Roy Schwarz, assistant executive vice president for medical education and science at the American Medical Association. "Physicians not only have a responsibility to treat, but also a responsibility to prevent disease."

Dr. Schwarz and many other physicians say that carriers of the AIDS virus who do not tell sexual partners or refuse to take precautions are like a drunk driver or a gunman who fires into a crowded area. "Society has the right to protect itself," he said.

Dozens of states are considering laws to identify and track both victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome and carriers of the virus who have not come down with the disease, a step rejected by the federal Centers for Disease Control as overly intrusive and costly.

Most measures include some clauses to protect confidentiality. But they expand the number of people with access to the information, providing many more opportunities for intentional and unintentional disclosure.

"There's a move away from absolute privacy," said Richard Merritt, the director of the Intergovernmental Health Policy Project at George Washington University. He noted that a Wisconsin law, one of dozens of such measures passed last year, allows the results of tests for the AIDS virus to be disclosed to doctors, hospitals, employers, professional review groups and funeral directors, among others.

At stake, both proponents and opponents of increased disclosure say, is the country's ability to contain the AIDS epidemic. Many officials say that increased disclosure will be counterproductive, discouraging carriers of the virus from seeking help and accelerating the disease's spread. They say even the strictest privacy laws are often honored only in the breach.

"There's a belief that more disclosure solves the

problem," said Janlori Goldman, the acting director of the American Civil Liberties Union's Project on Privacy and Technology. "But disclosure won't cure AIDS. It may, in fact, further the disease. In the end, you are going to deter people from being tested. The benefits of confidentiality outweigh the possibility that somebody may be injured."

Federal officials have estimated that 1.5 million Americans are already infected with the virus and are presumed capable of transmitting it through blood transfusions or in sexual intercourse.

Public health officials say that the best solution is through counseling to encourage infected people to inform their sexual partners themselves and that most agree to do this.

So far, 38,000 cases of AIDS have been reported to federal authorities, who predict a total of 270,000 cases by the end of 1991. Although nine out of 10 patients have been members of high-risk groups, like homosexuals or intravenous drug users, health officials warn that without precautions, the disease may slowly spread among heterosexuals.

That has spurred wide-ranging efforts to protect the uninfected, often by overriding a patient's right to privacy. Several states have passed laws regarding the confidentiality of AIDS test results.

In what many medical and legal authorities consider the most intrusive package of laws, the Illinois Legislature this year passed 17 AIDS-related measures, including several that require physicians, hospitals, laboratories, blood centers and other health care facilities

to report the names of all carriers and to provide their names to school officials and employers.

The California Medical Association voted in March to support a proposal that would allow doctors in that state, which has the strictest confidentiality laws in the country, to tell the spouses of carriers of the AIDS virus about their partners' affliction.

The conflict between the patient's privacy and duty to society is as old as the medical profession. But the 100 percent fatality rate of AIDS patients has raised the stakes. So has the widespread discrimination faced by both victims of the disease and carriers of the virus. The result has been a legal conundrum and dozens of lawsuits. Some charge physicians with breach of confidentiality; others contend they should have given out more information.

The American Medical Association passed a resolution at its annual meeting in Chicago last month that reaffirmed the vital importance of a confidential doctor-patient relationship but noted that confidentiality was not absolute.

The Hippocratic oath, taken by all doctors before they can practice medicine, requires physicians to jealously guard patient confidentiality. In cases not involving AIDS, many courts have ruled that patient confidentiality is inviolable.

But in the last decade an increasing number of courts have concluded that health care professionals have an overriding duty to warn potential victims. A physician, these courts said, must disclose information if a patient poses a predictable risk to another person.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Norway and Soviet Expel Diplomats

OSLO (Reuters) — Norway said Thursday that it had been involved in "hit for hit" diplomatic expulsions with Moscow and that the Soviet Union had sought sensitive submarine technology.

Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg said Norway had asked a second secretary at the Soviet Embassy and two trade delegation members to leave the country for spying. The Kremlin retaliated by expelling a Norwegian diplomat, he said.

"We cannot accept that illegal intelligence activities should be carried out in Norwegian territory," he said. The Norwegian Justice Ministry, which coordinated investigations into the Soviet officials' activities, said they had been trying to obtain equipment for use in submarine technology as well as in other areas.

### Rain Slows Rescuers in Northern Italy

SONDRIO, Italy (AP) — Rain slowed rescue operations on Thursday in this Alpine area devastated by a landslide that left one person dead, six injured and 27 others unaccounted for, authorities reported.

Rocks, earth and mud swept down a mountainside on Thursday and buried the villages of San Antonio Moricone, Moricone and Pann del Diavolo along the Adige River. The villages were evacuated after flooding near the Swiss border on July 20 that claimed 19 lives.

The area is still considered unsafe and remains closed to traffic. Experts were quoted by news agencies as saying that a lake that had formed when tons of rubble cut the Adige River in two points is now in danger of overflowing and flooding more villages.

### Tokyo Weighs Stricter Export Controls

TOKYO (NYT) — Japan's government has proposed legislation to tighten penalties for illegal export of sensitive technology to Communist bloc countries, officials said Thursday.

The proposed legislation is in response to American anger over the Toshiba Machine Co.'s illegal sale of computer-chip-making equipment to the Soviet Union. The equipment is used in building submarines.

Government officials predict that the proposal will encounter opposition in the Diet, or parliament, because in many Japanese minds security issues are automatically linked with Japan's militarist past. This has made it difficult for the government to push through a range of defense-related measures, including attempts to crack down on suspected spies.

### Minor Party Delays Talks in Seoul

SEOUL (UPI) — The first meeting between the ruling party and the main opposition party on replacing South Korea's martial law constitution was canceled Thursday after members of a minor party occupied the meeting room.

The demonstrators, members of the opposition Korea National Party, demanded a role in revising the document to allow for popular election of the next president, witnesses said. This prevented a meeting between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition Renminmin Democratic Party.

The ruling party had promised to deal with the smaller parties separately after talking first with the Renminmin Democratic Party to help facilitate political negotiations on promised constitutional and electoral reform. But the Korea National Party, as well as several opposition groups, vowed to prevent the meeting by force, saying they were not represented in the talks and this "ran counter to the principles of parliamentary politics."

### Bipartisan Backing for U.S. AIDS Bill

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Members of Congress from both political parties announced Thursday that they will sponsor legislation to create a \$400 million program to expand voluntary AIDS testing while guaranteeing confidentiality and counseling.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, said the bill incorporates the recommendations of health officials and would include incentives and civil penalties to prevent discrimination against those who test positive for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The bill would guarantee confidentiality with certain exceptions: disclosure to blood banks, state health officers, spouses and other known sexual contacts and to health workers who might have been exposed to the AIDS virus.

### For the Record

At least 25 persons were killed when Brazilian police stormed a prison in São Paulo where 250 armed inmates were holding 30 hostages. The uprising ended after a seven-hour battle. More than 30 were injured. (AP) The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was struck by a stroke Wednesday's killing of at least eight persons by soldiers during what had been a peaceful demonstration in Port-au-Prince. (AP)

High winds cut short another descent by divers in a minisubmarine in the wreckage of the Titanic. French organizers of the expedition said Thursday.

These British newspapers — The Guardian, The Observer and The Sunday Times — lost an appeal Thursday to a five-member panel of the Lords in the House of Lords to overturn a ban on publishing "catcher," the memoirs of a retired British intelligence agent. (AP)

A Soviet spacecraft returned Thursday to Earth with Syria's first specimen and two Soviet cosmonauts, one of whom ended nearly 18 months in space to undergo tests for a heart problem. (Reuters)

The governor of the Philippine Central Bank, Jose B. Fernandez, was among 32 people named when the government filed charges Thursday of ill-gotten wealth against the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos. The civil suit named a former central bank governor, Jaime Laya, and former prime minister, Cesar Virata. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### New U.S. Group Seeks Airline Safety

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A nonprofit U.S. organization was formed Thursday to represent airline passengers and lobby for improvements in flying safety and airline service.

Leaders of the group, the Airline Passengers of America, said they wanted the Reagan administration to spend billions of dollars to promote safety and better service by tapping an existing trust fund that has been earmarked for improvements at U.S. airports.

For a \$48 annual fee, the organization will provide a telephone hotline (800-992-2334) to help airline passengers with their problems.

### Court Bans Strike at French Airline

CRETEIL, France (AP) — A court ruled Thursday night that a strike called for this weekend by pilots of the French domestic airline Air Inter was illegal and ordered that it be suspended.

Presiding Judge Henri Boelard stressed the "unreasonable character" of the demands of the two unions calling the strike, which would fall on the first big weekend departure for August vacations, traditionally one of the heaviest travel weekends in France.

The planned strike was to demand that Air Inter's future Airbus A-320 planes be equipped to accommodate a navigator as a third crew member in the cockpit, instead of only a pilot and co-pilot. Air Inter has been plagued for 15 weeks by daily work stoppages by air traffic controllers in a protest over pensions.

Motorists are expected to find the French roads this weekend as the August vacation exodus begins. The worst trouble spots are expected to be on the main highway south from Paris and roads from the capital to Brittany and the southwest. (Reuters)

The Philippines will require Japanese tourists to have visas beginning in October, the official Philippine News Agency said Thursday, quoting Foreign Secretary Salvador Laurel. Mr. Laurel said that the action resulted from Japan's visa requirement for Filipinos and that it would help monitor the whereabouts of Japanese who allegedly enter the country to recruit women for prostitution. (AP)

### Correction

Due to an editing error, a report Thursday about a French Navy cargo ship putting to sea did not make it clear that the ship appeared to be heading only for the mouth of the Gulf and not for the Gulf itself.

## Panamanian General Digs In

### Noriega Disregards U.S. Complaints, Stirs Nationalism

By Larry Rohter  
New York Times Service

PANAMA CITY — Hoisted on banners carried in government-organized demonstrations, posted on billboards, scrawled on walls, a single slogan is seen everywhere in Panama these days: "Not one step back."

The phrase is intended to refer to the 10th anniversary of the Panama Canal treaties and Panama's determination to attain full sovereignty over the waterway. But it is also a concise expression of the attitude General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the country's military strongman, has taken as efforts aimed at ousting him spread and gain force.

That intransigence has been on display all this week, even as the country experienced a highly successful two-day general strike. Af-

ter the closing of three opposition newspapers, General Noriega on Monday ordered helicopters and troops to attack the home of his former second in command, Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, who defected the crisis seven weeks ago, when he accused General Noriega of assassination of political opponents, widespread corruption and the rigging of elections.

With that crackdown, coming as leaders of the opposition are begin-

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

ning to draw hopeful parallels with Haiti, the Philippines and even South Korea, General Noriega was sending warnings to a variety of domestic and international audiences. But most of all, diplomats, Panamanian journalists and politicians say, he was signaling his determination not to give up power without a struggle.

To many observers, General Noriega's tough stance is a deliberate and measured response to adversities such as the United States, which has cut off economic aid and reduced military cooperation with the Panama Defense Force since the crisis erupted.

"He is saying that he doesn't care about complaints about human rights, constitutional guarantees or the other matters that matter to the United States," a Latin American diplomat said. "On a certain level, he actually welcomes the tensions with the Americans because it allows him to play the martyr and appeal to defying the gringos."

Late last week, there were also some initial signs of cracks in Gen-

eral Noriega's military support. In what was seen as an appeal to his colleagues in the armed forces, General Ruben Paredes, who preceded General Noriega as commander of the country's Defense Forces and has harbored presidential ambitions of his own in the past, said publicly that it was time for General Noriega to step down.

As of yet, there are no indications that any of the 19 members of the military high command feel the same way. But General Noriega is said to have moved on Colonel Diaz in part to discourage such sentiment from developing among his possible successors and their more than 15,000 troops.

"If he had wanted, he could just have turned off the power and the water at Diaz Herrera's house," said Ricardo Arias Calderon, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic Party. "If he sent the troops in on a spectacular raid, it is because he intended to warn others in the military not to try the same thing." As a result of the general's hard line, there is a growing sense that the political stakes have increased and the battle for ultimate control of this strategically situated country has moved into a new and more dangerous phase.

"This is a different Panama than it was even last week," said Roberto Brenes of the Panama Executives Association, one of 106 predominantly middle-class groups that form the Civil Crusade dedicated to bringing General Noriega down. "With these latest actions, we've now moved into a full-fledged military dictatorship."



Panamanian troops patrolling outside the National University after clashes with students.

As the crisis has unfolded, the general has relied heavily on a mixture of repression and nationalist sentiment. For example, he has accused the United States of seeking to prevent the canal from being turned over to Panama at the end of this century.

But now, the Noriega forces have also begun making crude appeals to the differences of race and class that have always been a feature of Panamanian society. A headline Monday in the government-controlled newspaper Critica was typical of efforts to portray the political opposition as elitist white racists: "Civil Crusade Says Blacks Are Immoral."

When Colonel Diaz was relieved of his command early last month, two officers, one black and the other of mixed race, were promoted to fill the gap he left. Panamanian and foreign political analysts said General Noriega's intent was twofold:

to sow confusion by creating two heirs apparent and to play the racial card.

When necessary, though, General Noriega has also shown that he can wield the carrot as well as the stick. Wednesday, it was announced that government employees, who number more than 100,000 in a population of just over 2 million, will receive part of their annual year-end bonus now instead of just before Christmas.

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## Experts Clash Over U.S. Ability to Stop Soviet Tanks

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Experts have told a congressional hearing that American infantry missiles might be virtually useless against the latest generation of Soviet tanks, but an army spokesman said that the seriousness of the problem had been exaggerated.

Representatives of American and European missile manufacturers watched uneasily from the side-

lines during the Wednesday hearing.

The meeting was convened by Representative Charles E. Bennett, Democrat of Florida, and Thomas J. Ridge, Republican of Pennsylvania, co-chairmen of the informal 140-member Congressional Military Reform Caucus.

Participating civilian and military experts were asked to address the question, "Can we stop Soviet tank armies?" in light of recent reports that Soviet tanks in central Europe now carry "reactive armor" that explodes when hit by a missile, thereby deflecting the destructive force of the missile's own explosion.

Major General Wilson Shoffner strongly defended current army infantry weapons.

Not only are they effective, he said, but North Atlantic Treaty Organization infantrymen in Europe could also count on the support of aircraft and artillery capable of so disrupting Soviet supply lines and command centers that a Warsaw Pact armored thrust would soon run out of steam.

General Shoffner said, however, that an American version of the new explosive armor was being installed on M-60 tanks stationed in Korea. NATO officials have not disclosed whether they plan to install the new armor on tanks in Europe.

The army also expects to begin shipping an improved version of its best anti-tank missile, the TOW-2A, to American forces in Europe this fall, General Shoffner said.

Asked whether American infantry could defeat Soviet tanks, he replied: "Yes. But you may not like the cost or risk involved."

The effectiveness of all Western anti-tank missiles was called into question by Pierre M. Sprey, a leading civilian designer of air force and anti-tank weapons.

"Our infantry anti-tank missiles simply do not work," he said. "Since 1942 until very recently, the army hierarchy has consistently refused to conduct firing tests against real tanks. The weapons we do have at present are so slow and so vulnerable to enemy fire as to be useless. Our main infantry anti-tank missile, the Dragon, can't be aimed and it's a hopeless mess."

E. Michael Lynch, a retired brig-

adier general who fought in Korea and Vietnam and whose anti-tank platoon was the last to fight a major armored battle in World War II, agreed that American infantrymen would face desperate odds in fighting Soviet tanks.

"We're no closer to a solution to the anti-tank problem than we were 45 years ago," he said. A major mistake, he contended, has been a tendency to rely too much on technology and not enough on tactics and strategy.

"Without adequate strategy," he said, "and with the anti-tank weapons now at our disposal, we would be compelled very early in any European battle with Soviet tanks to start using unconventional weapons, including nuclear weapons."

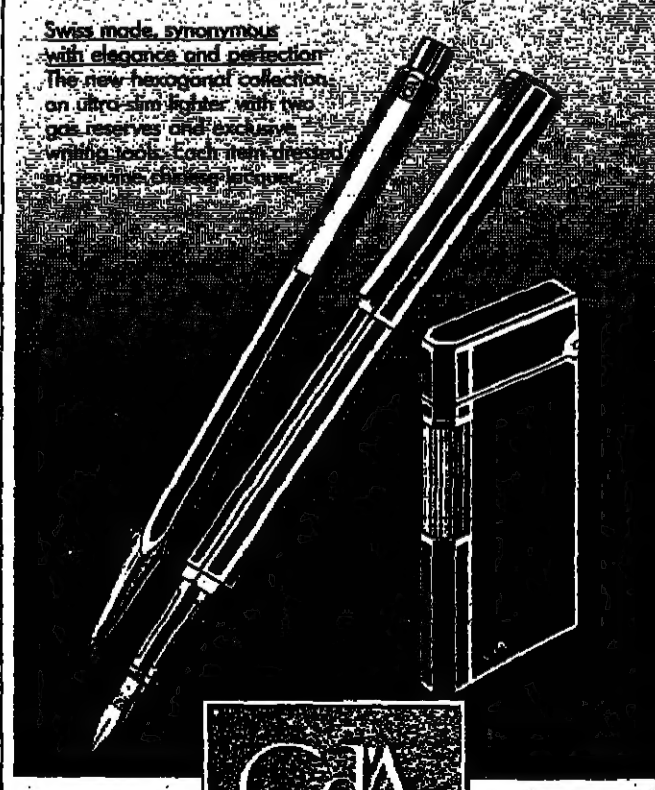
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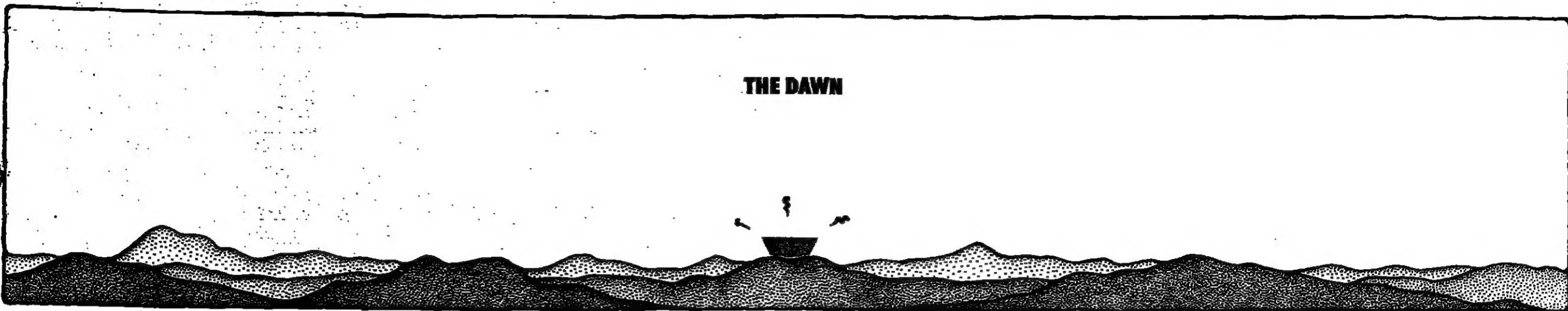


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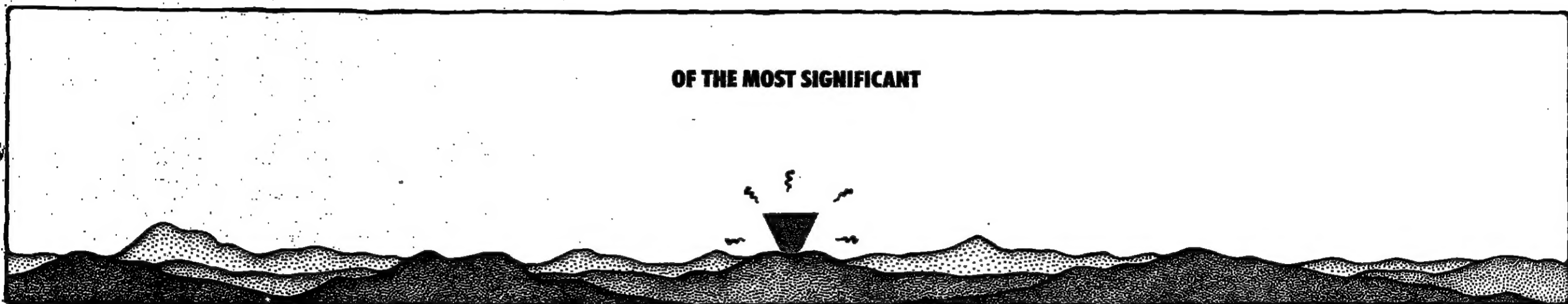
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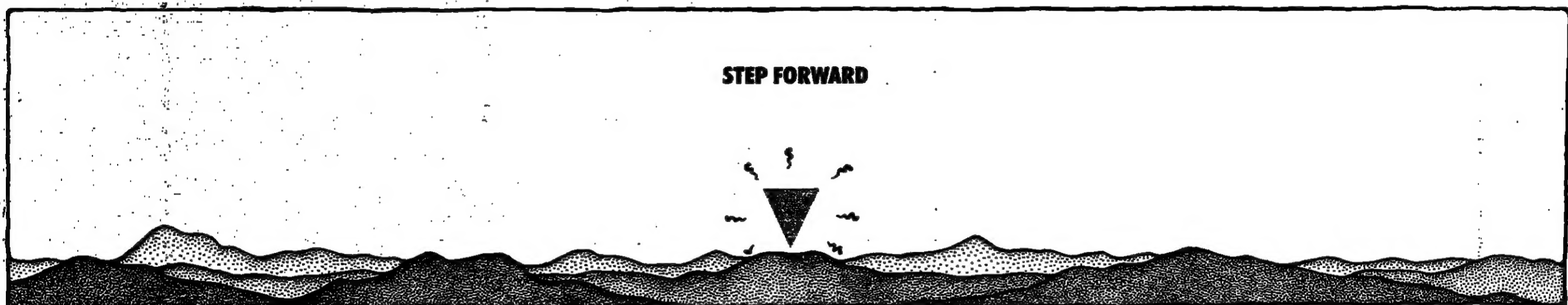
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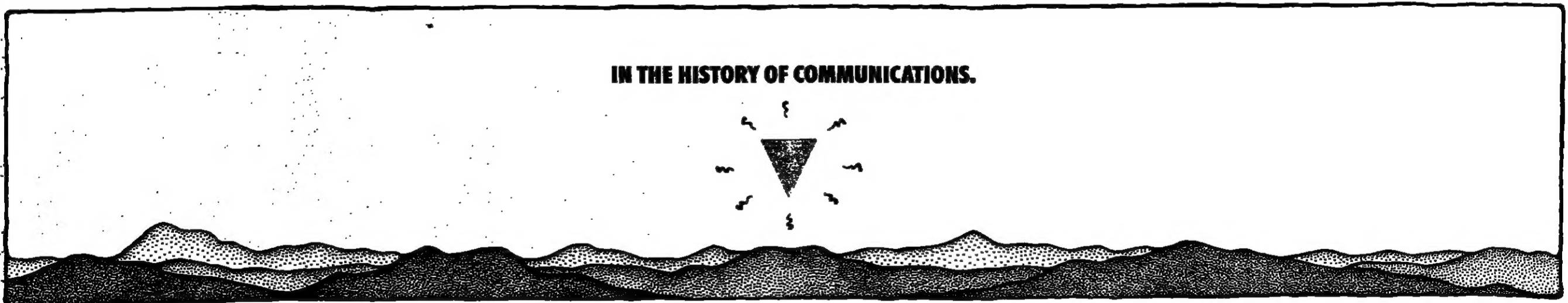
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Some Aid Really Helps

Many people nurse the myth that economic development aid to Third World countries goes to relieve the plight of the very poor. In truth, the money too often turns up in the pockets of the rich or in showy projects with questionable trickle-down effect. Are there no good ways efficiently to help the poorest of the world's poor? A handful of loan programs begin to provide a heartening answer. Congress has a chance to increase their impact.

The best known small loan program is in Bangladesh. An economist there named Muhammad Yunus, disturbed that banks were unwilling to lend to the poor, started a bank that would. The Grameen Bank now has 250,000 members, most of them women, who borrow and save with the bank. Loans average \$60. Borrowers use them to fertilize a small field, buy a milk cow, start a bicycle shop; 99 percent of these supposedly had credit repay their loans.

Scores of self-help credit programs in other countries have replicated the Grameen example. The banks support themselves, but they require start-up and expansion funds.

That money now comes from private voluntary organizations, from local governments or from the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development. IFAD's record for helping the truly poor with "bottom up" aid so impresses the Reagan administration that it requested \$26.6 million for the agency next year, along with \$20 million for its special sub-Saharan Africa program.

IFAD's record fully warrants the administration's request. Similarly, the performance of Grameen-style small loan programs makes an eloquent plea for the micro-enterprise foreign aid legislation now before Congress.

The din of voices clamoring for the shrinking pool of foreign aid dollars may well bewilder the lawmakers. Let them recall this description of the poor majority of people within developing countries to participate in a process of equitable growth. That mandate, now too rarely observed, remains the law. By funding IFAD and micro-enterprise proposals, Congress would honor it and change countless lives around the globe.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Continue in the Gulf

Landlubbers among us were scarcely surprised to learn that mines had been laid to thwart the new mission of the U.S. Navy in escorting Kuwait tankers in the Gulf. The mining, however, appears to have taken the navy aback. Not only did American warships escorting the Bridgeton fail to anticipate the mine that put a hole in it. The commander, determining that the Bridgeton could better serve as a minesweeper for the warships than they for the Bridgeton, put the super-tanker out in front to protect his ships for the rest of the voyage. One now reads that the navy has long neglected the lowly but vital minesweeping function.

The affair of the mines has added to the misgivings about the reflagging-and-escort operation that were already widespread in Washington. There is not so much confidence in the policy that the American government can afford to stand exposed for this sort of execution of it. Still, the incident is not merely the stuff of an attack on the policy. It advises Washington, in an embarrassing but not crippling way, of particular contingencies that it must deal with more effectively. Can it be that the U.S. Navy is

unable to cope with mines in the Gulf? Surely the navy has the means to do it. In any event, a whole regional policy cannot rise or fall on the surprise of one incident taking place on a shakedown cruise.

It is useful to recall what the policy is supposed to be. It is an effort to show solidarity with embattled friendly and moderate Arab states in order to maintain American influence in a vital region, this at a time of great stress brought on by the Iran-Iraq war. It matters, we think, that while taking the risks of protecting Kuwaiti shipping, the American government is actively seeking to induce Kuwait's ally, Iraq, which is responsible for starting and sustaining the tanker war, to stop attacking Iranian shipping. Iranian officials have said that this step would lead them to halt attacks on the shipping of Iraq's allies.

The American attempt to calm the tanker war is in turn part of a broad war-ending initiative undertaken at the United Nations in cooperation with the Soviet Union. It seems to us a policy that has to be pursued carefully, but has to be pursued.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Leaks, Lies, Excuses

Hardly a day goes by in the Iran-contra hearings that witnesses and legislators do not trade charges about divulging confidential information to the press. Some of the most prominent witnesses have employed the accusation to justify having lied to Congress. Members of Congress resent the charge and reply that most leaks come from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

The obvious truth is that everybody leaks and nobody is innocent. In Washington, leaks are weapons and a favored if odious form of unauthorized communication. Of more immediate importance, leaks and the fear of leaks can never be an excuse for evading legal requirements to share information in a government of shared power.

Oddly, the loudest complaint about leaks has come from Oliver North, the former National Security Council staff member who engineered much of the Iran-contra affair. He testified that he weighed "lies against lives" in deciding whether to give truthful answers to questions from Congress. He did not trust Congress not to leak classified information, so he gave as little as possible and lied when he had to.

Asked for examples of security leaks, Colonel North denounced a Newsweek report of the pursuit of the Achille Lauro hijackers two years ago. That prompted the

magazine to name the colonel as the main source for the story. Prudent or not, the disclosure of the source reflected the fact that for several years journalists have considered Colonel North a valuable unnamed source on national security matters.

The colonel used the leak excuse to avoid sharing power, but Secretary of State George Shultz has introduced a different distortion. He testified that he asked not to be told all the details of secret arms sales to Iran lest he be suspected of leaking the secrets.

He laid boldly and personally deflected an administration proposal for widespread lie detector tests to ferret out leakers, he explained, and had unsuccessfully opposed the Iran project. To the secretary, the leak phenomenon justified not fully informing himself. He thereby took himself out of the action and away from properly exercising the powers of his office.

There is no serious pending charge that the intelligence committees or, in the case of particularly sensitive matters, a few selected congressional leaders have not been trustworthy in handling classified information. In any event, perfect control of leaks is unattainable and would give too much power to the Norths who would pursue their personal agendas without lawful checks.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Raising the Wooden O

This month in London there was a ceremony to launch the reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe Theater on its ancient site beside the Thames. Prince Philip and other dignitaries attended, and an actor read the prologue to "Henry V," in which Shakespeare voices his doubts about the adequacy of his rough, circular theater — "this wooden O" — for presenting such a spectacle. The bard begs the audience to pardon "the flat unraised spirits that have dared on this unworthy scaffold to bring forth so great an object."

Sam Wanamaker, the moving spirit behind the new Globe, has been hampered by no such doubts. The 68-year-old American actor and director has spent much of his adult life pursuing his dream of resurrecting Shakespeare's theater on its old site in what is now a dreary warehouse district.

Over the years he has raised money from people all over the world, and must raise a great deal more to achieve the hoped-for opening of the Globe by 1992. He has battled the local borough government (a zoning dispute enlivened by Labor Party complaints that the project was "elitist"), and has countered complaints from some Britons that he was trying to create a sort of Shakespearean Disneyland. (The project calls for a museum as well as the theater accommodating 1,500 people.)

Now, at the moment of his triumph, he has run into yet another dispute. A debate has erupted in British newspapers about the authenticity of the 24-sided design of the new Globe. One historian, making the case for a hexagonal design, calls the 24-sided one "a figment, a modern artifact based on a misunderstanding of Elizabethan timber construction methods." Those who have worked with Mr. Wanamaker and his organization, the Shakespeare Globe Trust, say that more than 200 scholars were consulted before the present design was settled on.

This is the kind of debate that could render one's spirit pretty flat and unraised. Fortunately, it seems not to have affected either Mr. Wanamaker's determination to proceed or his mystical devotion to Shakespeare and to that spot of land beside the Thames, a place of which he says, "It encompasses the spirit of the theater."

He adds that "you have an epic feeling here." The audiences that will fill the Globe will likely share that feeling, and if some day further research into Elizabethan timber construction methods proves its design to be wrong, it can be remedied by pasting a warning at the entrance, one that might also preface the better part of Shakespeare's so-called historical dramas: "Not too authentic, but a lot of fun."

—THE WASHINGTON POST

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

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S.A. au capital de 1,300,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357  
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## OPINION



## Pakistan and the Bomb: Why Not in South Asia?

By Mushahid Hussain

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — With the revival of American fears of Pakistan's alleged covert quest for a nuclear capability, there are new questions here over whether Washington will go to the extent of an aid cutoff.

In the past, Pakistan was subjected to such treatment. American aid, cut off in 1978-79, was resumed in 1981 after U.S. policy makers rediscovered Pakistan's "geopolitical importance" following the overthrow of the Shah of Iran and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Despite an otherwise warm relationship between Washington and Islamabad, the nuclear issue casts recurring shadows. American policy has alternated between pressure (cutting aid), threats (in 1979 the United States, through a newspaper leak, was said to contemplate "disabling" the Kahuta nuclear-enrichment facility) and bribes: In 1976, U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger offered 110 A-7 jets to Pakistan were it to forgo its nuclear program; more recently, the expiring \$3.2 billion and the proposed \$4.02 billion aid programs have been perceived as partial inducements.

The change of government in 1977, from Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to General Zia ul-Haq, did not deter Pakistan from pursuing what is seen here as a vital national interest.

U.S. policy toward Pakistan's nuclear program has had little credibility with the government or with influential sections of public opinion. For three reasons, it is particularly galling.

First, Pakistan's nuclear program is primarily a response to India's nuclear ambitions, which were demonstrated in 1974 by its "peaceful nuclear explosion." Pakistan itself wishes to seek a credible nuclear deterrent against its principal adversary, whose

intentions toward its smaller and weaker neighbor are suspect to most Pakistanis. Pakistan has fought three wars with India since independence in 1947, and it is the only Third World country to be partitioned since World War II. The 1971 Bangladesh war, which saw a coordination of Indian military moves and Soviet diplomacy, remains traumatic. Pakistanis feel that the United States is unable to empathize with these abiding concerns, which no amount of conventional weaponry can allay.

Second, Pakistanis notice a U.S. double standard on the nuclear issue. India, which exploded its nuclear device in 1974, and Israel, which is generally assumed to have the bomb, are somehow exempt from U.S. punitive actions. Pakistan, a close ally that has not tested a weapon, is periodically pushed around. Neither the Symington nor the Solaz amendment has been used against India and Israel. In effect, Washington winks at their nuclear capability and treats Pakistan, whose "crime" is no worse, differently.

Third, Pakistanis discern a hint of arrogance and a certain self-righteousness in Western, and particularly U.S., concerns regarding proliferation. These concerns denote a widely held, private perception: "It's fine for us to have nuclear weapons because we're more balanced and mature, but these weapons would be dangerous in your hands because you are too emotional and immature." Behind U.S. concern over the Pakistani "Islamic bomb" lie perceptions of Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's "madness" and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's "terrorism," all of which conjure up visions of the crusades in the Western mind.

U.S. policy makers need to understand the dangerous consequences should Washington decide to punish Pakistan. An aid cutoff would destabilize the weak civilian government. As for the impact on Islamabad-Washington ties, it will not take much for the generous Uncle Sam to be transformed into the ugly American in the Pakistani popular perception. Already, the United States is seen as an unreliable ally.

Washington should realize that Pakistan, too, has options. No Pakistani government has so faithfully served U.S. interests as General Zia's. It has been a willing conduit of U.S. arms to the mujahideen battling the Soviet Army in Afghanistan — at great cost to Pakistan's internal cohesion and socioeconomic stability. In a volatile region where even such tiny pro-Western shieldholds as the United Arab

Emirates say "no" to American warships, General Zia welcomes them. Should the United States drive Pakistan up against the wall, Islamabad could respond by making up with the Soviets on Afghanistan, moving closer to Iran and China, and defending its security through a foreign policy based upon regional interests.

For the future, the United States will have to cope with two realities in South Asia. The first is a Pakistan whose nuclear capability serves as a deterrent against India. The second is a nuclearized South Asia, where a new "balance of terror" between India and Pakistan will maintain parity and peace. If the bomb can stabilize Soviet-American relations and help to maintain peace in Europe, why not in South Asia, too?

The writer, a former editor of *The Muslim* (Islamabad), contributed this column to *The Washington Post*.

## Other Bomb-Coverers Are Watching

OTHER would-be nuclear states are watching U.S. reactions to Pakistan's very suspect nuclear activities. If nothing is done, the anti-proliferation effort will lose all credibility and the world will be on its way to becoming a much more dangerous place. To dramatize the sharpness of U.S. concern, President Reagan should declare a temporary suspension of aid — perhaps 90 days — during which he would seek reliable evidence that Pakistan is not pursuing a nuclear weapons program. The Pakistani government would be able to figure out for itself that, if such evidence was not forthcoming, Congress just might make the ban permanent. The administration should at the same time seek to mobilize international pressures on India and other non-signatories to join Pakistan in signing the anti-proliferation treaty.

Pakistan should understand that its self-interest lies in pulling back from nuclear weapons development before it is too late. In June 1981, Israeli military planes destroyed a nuclear reactor in Iraq that Israel believed was destined for production of nuclear explosives. In March 1984, Iraq attempted a similar raid on partly completed nuclear facilities in Iran. Pakistan is inviting the same sort of pre-emptive strike by India or some other country if it continues on its present course.

—The Los Angeles Times

## In the United States, About Five a Day

SINCE 1945, more than 60,000 nuclear warheads of 71 different types have come out of the U.S. production complex. They were made for every conceivable military mission — bombs, atomic land mines, artillery guns, shoulder-fired bazookas, nuclear torpedoes, air-to-air rockets and missiles of every variety. Today 25,000 warheads are in the U.S. stockpile. The rest have been retired and their materials recycled.

The Department of Energy produces new warheads at the rate of about five daily and "retires" about four. During the Reagan administration, the

department's budget to maintain the vast nuclear warhead production machinery has risen from \$3.4 billion in 1981 to more than \$8 billion. The high rate of production during the Reagan administration (about 4,000 warheads can now be run through the nuclear assembly line in a year) has meant that more than 11,000 warheads in a year) has meant that more than 11,000 warheads are new models.

The production of nuclear warheads, of course, has little to do with security in the end. New nuclear models with fancier features are needed to maintain the production complex and buy the bureaucracy, not to build up U.S. defenses and some mythical lead over the Soviet Union.

The General Accounting Office recently called the Department of Energy's production of nuclear weapons "potentially one of the most dangerous industrial operations in the world."

What has America gained by turning over half the nuclear arsenal in seven years? Greater safety? A cleaner environment? A balanced budget? Full employment? More friends? Across control?

One of the biggest problems has been that the Department of Energy's nuclear weapons factories are not required to meet stringent environmental standards and are essentially self-regulating. What Americans should also worry about is that "national security" is self-regulating as well. Government departments make plans and carry out their programs in secrecy, assuming that their departmental interests are the national interests.

—William M. Arkin, director of the National Security Program of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington and co-author of "Nuclear Weapons Database, Volume II: U.S. Nuclear Warhead Production," writing in the *Los Angeles Times*.

## The Middle-Aging of America May Not Be Boring

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Will older baby boomers mean conservative politics and less economic vitality? Don't be sure.

As the baby-boom generation contends with mortgages, diapers, baldness and midlife bulge, America is becoming middle-aged. The themes of middle age creep into songs, literature and television shows. This generation, born between 1946 and 1964, accounts for nearly half of all adult Americans. By sheer size, it dominates (perhaps unfairly) national tastes and preoccupations. Its aging is a momentous event that affects everyone. But how? That is an awesome puzzle.

Is this middle-aged society bound to be more politically conservative? Does middle age portend a loss of imagination and economic vitality, ultimately leading, as Ben Wattenberg of the American Enterprise Institute worries, to a nation of "old people in old houses fondling old ideas"? Is America sliding into a collective mid-life crisis of dashed hopes and career frustrations?

All of these plausible guesses may be wrong. Only the trend lines are clear. There was much hoopla last year when the first baby boomers turned 40. The more important transition occurs this year as those born in the boom's peak year, 1957, turn 30. Nearly two-thirds of the generation's 77 million members have now passed the psychological barrier that demolishes the pretense of adolescence. By 1995 the number of Americans aged 35 to 55 will have risen by a third. The nation's median age, 30 in 1980, will then be 35.

Of course, the baby-boom generation is no monolith. It reflects all of America's diversity. But age does inflict some similarities. Middle-age culture is "more stable, serious and careful," as Cheryl Russell, the editor of *American Demographics* magazine, writes in a new book. It is beginning to affect the nation's mood and

concerns. Some observers think that middle-aged moderation lies behind the public reaction against drinking and driving, drugs and pornography. How else will the aging of the baby-boom generation change American society? Three speculations:

Higher school spending: More than anxiety over "competitiveness" explains the new preoccupation with education. As baby boomers have children, the constituency for better schools grows. In 1985, enrollments in public schools nationwide rose for the first time since 1969. They are expected to increase by about 15 percent by the early 1990s.

Less leisure: For the new middle-aged, juggling demands of work and children with personal pleasure will make life more hurried. Convenience products will flourish. Consumers are just as sensitive to time as they are to prices, says Peter Morrison, a Rand Corporation demographer.

The death of youth culture: An aging society does not want to be reminded that it is getting older. "We're going to see more advertising showing middle age in a positive light," says Judith Langer, a marketing consultant. The de-emphasis of youth will also reflect the fact that there are fewer young adults. By 1995 the number of Americans aged 20 to 34 will drop by nearly 6 million.

The consumption — and celebration — of middle age is already infiltrating popular culture. Is it more coincidence that two family sitcoms, "The Cosby Show" and "Family Ties," dominate the television ratings? In the 1970s, "The Mary Tyler Moore Show" (focusing on singles and work) played to a then younger audience. The country singer John Cougar recently had a hit called "Domestic Life." His hero is divorced and disorganized. His car is falling apart. He dashes between work and Cub Scout meetings. He is overloaded with debt.

He loves it. The chorus goes, in part: *My domestic yard / Lord I owe my love to Master Card / But it seems to suit me to a tee / That domestic life's all right with me / It is Norman Rockwell put to music / So comfy it's charming.*

There are more somber themes. More Bandy, another country singer, had a hit about a father facing the inevitability of his own death and praying that he would live long enough to see his children grown.

What is evolving is not a reversion to 1950s life-styles or values. It is a bewildering blend of traditional values — home, family, work — and more recent expectations.

Cheryl Russell of *American Demographics* argues that baby boomers may be aging but they have not developed some of the attitudes and experiences often differ profoundly from those of their parents. Divorce is acceptable; two-career couples are the norm. Conflicting values abound. For example, "The importance of work is tempered by... the search for instant gratification."

Political stereotypes do not fit comfortably, either. The labels "liberal" and "conservative" no longer describe the ambivalent views of many Americans. The vast middle of U.S. politics is a middle. Suspicion of government mixes with expectations that government should promote stability and progress. By one poll, three-quarters of Americans think government "wastes a lot of money." By another poll, roughly 60 percent of Americans think that government should spend more on education, health and the environment.

America is awash in political and personal contradictions. Will they breed discontent? Probably. But discontent has its uses. Indeed, the tensions may keep an aging society younger. The mid-life crisis may be an antidote for boredom — an impulse

to career changes or new ideas.

When Mr. Wattenberg speculates about the flagging economic energies of an older society, he is admittedly peering into the 21st century. Then, if current birthrates continue, the aged population will be such large. But no one knows what else may happen between now and then. It is too far for anyone to see.

The only certainty is that the ordinariness of middle age will, not suit a generation that demands to be different. Middle age is bound to be re-labeled, if not reinvented. Well, why not? The concept of middle age, as the Yale historian John Demos has noted, is relatively new. For most of history, people pondered only the problems of youth and old age. The period in between was considered the prime of life. Who knows? Maybe they had it right.

Newsweek

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Titanic Verdict

LONDON — No sensations were provided in Lord Mersey's report on the Titanic disaster, which was delivered (on July 30) at the final meeting of the commission of inquiry in London. The main finding was that "the loss of the Titanic was due to collision with an iceberg brought about by the excessive speed at which the ship was being navigated."

Lord Mersey's finding with regard to Captain Smith clears him of blame. It was shown that for many years past, the practice of increasing the speed when in the vicinity of ice at night had been in clear weather to keep the course, to maintain the speed and to trust to a sharp look-out to enable them to avoid the danger. This practice, it was said, had been justified by experience, no collisions having resulted from it. However, Lord Mersey said a good deal proper look-out for ice was not kept.

### 1937: Chinese to Fight

PARIS — China has only begun to fight, according to a statement made (on July 30) by the Chinese Embassy in Paris. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared it was "out of the question to consider the situation at Peking and Tientsin as a matter for local settlement" or that the Japanese would be allowed to set up a "puppet government" in North China. He also said: "The military failure in Peking and Tientsin cannot be entirely attributed to General Song Chieh-yuan. I hold myself responsible for the disastrous outcome. I am confident, however, of being able to do my utmost to save the dangerous situation. A temporary setback in war cannot be considered as a complete defeat nor can the military situation in North China be deemed as definitely settled. Unhindered fighting has yet to begin. The final victory will be ours."







## Democrats Meet on Placid Isle; Taxes Kick Up the Only Squall

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich. — On an island of unworldly peace where cars are banned and the horse and buggy vies with the bicycle as the means of transportation, the Democratic presidential candidates have informed Democratic governors how they would lead their party to victory and the nation into the 21st century.

For a party well-noted for frugality, the talk Wednesday was nearly as ethereal as the island, a haven of mansions, whitewashed houses and cedar groves in the pale blue straits where Lake Huron meets Lake Michigan.

Governors and candidates, who got together at a meeting of the Democratic Governors' Association, competed to make the most glowing comments about their party and their counterparts.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York described the Democratic presidential field as "the best ever assembled" and "an embarrassment of riches."

But reality presses in, even on Mackinac Island, and former Governor Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona called the party back to the matters of budget deficits and hard choices.

Mr. Babbitt told the governors that the time had come to end "the conspiracy of silence" around the federal budget deficit and to talk of awful things, such as raising taxes.

Mr. Babbitt's choice is for what he refers to as a "consumption tax," essentially a national sales tax. He called for a 5 percent rate that he said would raise \$40 billion to \$50 billion a year.

Mr. Babbitt said the tax would be designed to limit its impact on people with low incomes. He would do this either by exempting certain

basic items, including health care, housing and food, or by refunding payments to lower-income people, rebates they would apply for on their income tax returns.

After that, the reality of political competition pressed in, too. While praising Mr. Babbitt as forthright, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, two of his adversaries, immediately came out against the tax. Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, who has not formally announced a candidacy, also opposed the tax plan.

Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee said he was generally against consumption taxes but wanted to study Mr. Babbitt's proposal further. Two other candidates, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, had departed before they could be interviewed for a reaction.

The Reverend Jesse Jackson took a philosophical view in declining to comment on Mr. Babbitt's plan.

"Different candidates have to take the risks they must take as part of the struggle to win national identity," Mr. Jackson said. "That's part of the primary process."

The visit to Mackinac Island, though, was marked at all for anyone, and it produced a pleasant interlude in the political struggle. For more than three hours the candidates were closeted with 19 governors at the Grand Hotel, a splendid relic of 19th-century wealth.

The meeting was closed to the press, with Governor James J. Blanchard of Michigan, who arranged the retreat, saying this promoted honest discussion. But afterward, the participants talked about what went on.

One of the concrete suggestions made at the meeting was offered by Mr. Cuomo. Noting that the party was often divided by regional issues, he suggested that he and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas work together to formulate solutions to these problems. Both governors were looked upon by many people as presidential candidates, but they have declined to run.

For all their efforts, the candidates failed to win any endorsements, which surprised none of them.

According to the participants, the meeting ended after Mr. Jackson said the party needed not only "numbers," but also "feeling."

Mr. Blanchard, struggling to end the meeting, sought words to express his agreement.

"Why don't you just say 'Amen,' governor?" Mr. Jackson suggested, and Mr. Blanchard did.

## Republicans Apologize For 'Communism' Tract

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican senators have apologized for a party campaign committee report that described Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, as a man whose "Communist sympathies have found their way into the Senate floor."

The document, disclosed Wednesday, urged that the senator be depicted this way in campaign attacks, and the committee gave it to the senator's likely election opponents next year.

The disclosure prompted an apology on the Senate floor Wednesday from Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee, which drafted the advisory.

Mr. Boschwitz, whose regrets were echoed by the minority leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, said he had not seen or heard about the report until Wednesday, four months after its completion by a staff member.

Senator Metzenbaum accepted the apology but said he had "never seen a document that went to the depths this went to."

The 72-page report was titled a "Research Overview" on Senator Metzenbaum and was distributed in April to two Republicans seeking the party's nomination to oppose Senator Metzenbaum. The senator's office gave copies to re-

porters on Wednesday. A copy had been obtained earlier this week by The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Under the heading "Early Political Affiliations: Communist Sympathies," the report recommended the following:

"Opponents should cautiously use this material to expose the fact that Howard Metzenbaum's background shows evidence of significant concern for issues of interest to Communist organizations. Caution should be observed to avoid having the attack look 'McCarthyist,' and giving Metzenbaum the chance to respond to a perceived charge that he is (or was not) patriotic. Metzenbaum has mastered the craft of playing the victim and would, undoubtedly, use an attack on his 'patriotism' to his advantage."

Among other things, the report said that the senator, who is 70, was "affiliated with several Communist causes" in the 1940s, including the National Lawyers Guild, the Ohio School of Social Science, the Progressive Citizens Committee of Cleveland and the Cleveland Committee to Win the Peace.

It said his policies showed "a strong attraction to socialist values" and could be used against him "to create a potent series of attack ads."

In response, the senator told The Plain Dealer on Tuesday that the report was "filled with lies, innuendos, McCarthyism and stupidity."

## INQUIRY: Regan Says He Urged Ending Sales to Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

nel North had told him in an interview in November and the colonel's testimony to the committee this month.

Mr. Regan conceded that during his initial "fact-finding" inquiry last November, he failed to ask many pertinent questions of key

officials, failed to secure White House documents and took no notes of his private meetings with half a dozen senior officials.

He said the discovery of a diversion of funds from arms sales to Iran to help the Nicaraguan contras changed the nature of his inquiry radically, raising "criminal implications." Nevertheless, Mr. Regan said, he took no new precautions after this discovery to adjust to the possibility that he might be investigating a criminal matter.

Mr. Mitchell said it was "really very difficult to accept" Mr. Regan's explanation that he stopped taking notes during interviews after he had learned some of the details of the diversion from Colonel North. As a result, Mr. Regan said he had no notes of his interviews with Admiral Poindeexter, the national security adviser, Mr. Regan, President George Bush, and Vice President George Bush, though he did have notes taken by others from earlier interviews.

Mr. Regan testified Thursday under oath and without immunity as the lengthy hearings neared their end. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, expected to be the final public witness, was standing by to testify on Friday, after Mr. Regan completes his testimony.

Among Mr. Regan's disclosures:

• He said he could not judge whether Mr. Casey knew all along of the fund diversion. Mr. Regan said he was ignorant of the diversion. Colonel North, Admiral Poindeexter's former deputy, testified that the CIA director knew all along. Mr. Casey died of cancer last winter.

• Iran was running a "bait and switch" operation, with hostages the bait and Mr. Regan the victim.

• He is certain that Mr. Regan did not know of the diversion of arms sales proceeds until Mr. Regan told the president about it last Nov. 24, the day before the attorney announced the discovery of the fund diversion.

"This guy was an actor and he was nominated at one point for an Academy Award," Mr. Regan said of the president. "But I'd give him an Academy Award if he knew anything about this."

• He strongly recommended that Admiral Poindeexter be dismissed last Nov. 24, and recalled telling the president, "We just can't have a guy like that around here."

Mr. Regan said Admiral Poindeexter told him he was aware of the diversion but had not looked into it. Admiral Poindeexter himself testified earlier he had approved the diversion but did not tell the president or Mr. Regan about it.

• He said he doubted Mr. Regan would have approved of the fund diversion if he had known about it. Admiral Poindeexter testified he was certain Mr. Regan would have approved the diversion.

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JOINING THE QUEEN'S GUARD — Richard Grant Stokes, 17, and other new members of the elite British Household Division during their graduation ceremonies Thursday in Fivberight, England. He was the first black in recent years to join the unit, which is stationed outside London's Buckingham Palace to protect Queen Elizabeth.

## ACCORD: Sikh Attacks Spread to New Delhi

Arrival of Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW DELHI — Gunmen believed to be Sikh separatists shot two Hindu leaders to death here Thursday and an attempt was made to set off a powerful package of explosives in a crowded station.

Meanwhile two policemen and a Sikh civilian were slain in Punjab.

It was the first Sikh attack in New Delhi for more than a month. Police and the army were alerted in New Delhi and parts of the north.

A police spokesman said a pair of time bombs hidden in a suitcase in a New Delhi railway station were defused minutes before they were set to explode at noon.

He said the bombs, among the most powerful discovered in New Delhi so far, had arrived on an express train from Calcutta.

The victims of the killings in New Delhi were both leaders of the Hindu revivalist Bharatiya Janata Party, which strongly opposes Sikh demands for a separate homeland.

The gunmen, riding on motor scooters, shot Hansraj Sethi, a member of the municipal council, at his south New Delhi home while two other men on a motorcycle shot Sudarshan Majhi.

Tension mounted in southern New Delhi where the killings occurred. One mob damaged at least 50 city buses and several private vehicles, police said.

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## ARMS: Adelman to Leave Post as White House Adviser

(Continued from Page 1)

control agreements, announced his resignation in March.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

General John R. Galvin, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's top commander in Europe, said Thursday that he would press the allies to increase their defenses in the face of the possibility that the Soviet Union would reach an accord on nuclear arms.

He appeared relatively unharmed and asked if he was okay, replied, "Absolutely."

On his arrival in New Delhi, Mr. Gandhi told reporters he had been hit on the shoulder and head but was not badly hurt.

"Do I look injured," he asked. "Do you want me to take my clothes off?"

There was little official word about either the arrival of the Indian troops or the attack on Mr. Gandhi to the Sri Lankan public.

The events left the government in Mr. Jayawardene in a precarious position, according to diplomatic observers who follow Sri Lankan affairs closely.

There is widespread uncertainty about the future role of India in Sri Lanka's affairs and about the reaction of the majority Sinhalese population, many of whom have taken to the streets in opposition to the accord.

Government officials said Thursday that more than 40 persons had been killed by the police and army in two days of rioting by Sinhalese who feel the accord gives away too much to the Tamils. Most Sinhalese are Buddhists while most Tamils are Hindus who have a close affinity to the Tamils of southern India.

While tensions remained high after two days of violent reaction to the peace accords both in Colombo and elsewhere in the predominantly Sinhalese south and center of the country, there were fewer reports of mob activity Thursday.

A curfew that was supposed to be lifted at 11 A.M. following Mr. Gandhi's departure was immediately reimposed, both because of intelligence reports indicating continued points of friction and because of the attempt on his life.

The U.S. ambassador, James Spahn, meanwhile, confirmed Thursday that Sri Lanka also had turned to the United States for "logistical support in dealing with the law and order situation in the southern part of the country." It was understood that Sri Lanka was seeking increased transport capability.

"We are prepared in principle to help," he said, and "are investigating the possibilities."

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## TRADE: Flea Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

ports, however, Poles have made it into a mainstream national craft.

Even legitimate tourists traveling from Poland to other Communist-ruled countries now routinely carry a few spare items to trade at their destination for goods scarce in Poland, customs officials said.

From there it is a short step to a real business. Polish workers frequently buy goods in a relatively affluent country such as Hungary, take them to poorer countries such as Romania and Bulgaria and resell them at inflated prices. They then change the local currency they receive into dollars on the black market, often created by the traders themselves, to carry the goods home.

Many of those stopping in Poles are embarked on an even more ambitious venture. At 2,400 miles round trip from Warsaw to Turkey, in Istanbul, the Poles buy by the ton quantities of goods that cater especially to their business with Polish-speaking clerks, buy blue jeans, designer clothes, electronics and other Western goods.

Then, taking advantage of the transit visas granted them through socialist countries on the route to Turkey, the Poles peddle their wares all the way home, changing the Romanian lei, Bulgarian leva, Yugoslav dinars and Hungarian forints they receive into dollars at every opportunity.

"It's the way to make the money that you can't make in Poland," was the way one trader in Panslow, a 45-year-old craftsman from Lodz, explained it. "We drive 3,500 kilometers through Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in the last three weeks and make it through just by it," he added. "We go home with enough hard currency to last us until next summer."

So heavy has the flow of Polish traders along East European travel routes become this summer that it has provoked countermeasures by the Yugoslav and Hungarian governments — and a subsequent fight with authorities in Warsaw. Slinging by the thousands of Poles seeking to smuggle out their income or people's "citizens' Turkish blue jeans, designer clothes, electronics and other Western goods.

According to the provisions, Polish travelers passing through Hungary are required to pay a deposit in dollars based on the worth of all the potentially negotiable goods they bring into the country. When they leave, they must show they still have all those goods or forfeit the deposit. And even if the Polish travelers prove their innocence of contraband trading, the Hungarian inspectors are charging a 2 percent handling fee on the deposit.

The Yugoslav measures are even tougher. According to reports in the Polish state press, travelers from Poland are simply being charged a flat fee of \$30 to \$400 by customs officers at the border, who assume that any Polish tourist is also a smuggler. According to the Warsaw daily *Zydz Mianowcy*, the Yugoslav inspectors no longer bother to check Polish goods.

The Polish government spokesman, Jozef Urbaniak, said at a press conference this week that Warsaw had protested the measures of the Hungarians and Yugoslavs.

He said the U.S. ambassador, James Spahn, meanwhile, confirmed Thursday that Sri Lanka also had turned to the United States for "logistical support in dealing with the law and order situation in the southern part of the country." It was understood that Sri Lanka was seeking increased transport capability.

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## Turk, in Gaffe, Meets LaRouche

Reuters

ANKARA — Turkish officials said Thursday that a meeting this week between Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., a U.S. political extremist, and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal had been a mistake.

They said Mr. LaRouche saw Mr. Ozal on Tuesday and Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu on Wednesday. "If they had known his background they would not have received him," an official said. "It was all a mistake."

Mr. LaRouche is known in the United States for his conspiracy theories and diatribes against prominent leaders, and several of his deputies are being prosecuted on charges involving fundraising irregularities. He has said he is once again a candidate for the U.S. presidency. He said Thursday that officials in Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party had arranged the meetings.



# TRAVEL

International Herald Tribune

- Fishing in Normandy
- Cooking in Italy
- New Charter Strategies

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Reservations for Olympics

Some events in the 1988 Olympics are already sold out, and as of this month, only about 100 hotel or motel rooms were available in Calgary, Alberta. Though the Olympic Housing Bureau also has 1,500 rooms in private homes, it's wise to make reservations now if you want to attend the games in February. The opening and closing ceremonies are sold out, as are many of the speed and figure skating events, the hockey semifinals and finals, and the curling semifinals and finals. However, as of the last survey of tickets in June, tickets were still available for many of the downhill and cross-country skiing events, most hockey games, the biathlon, the luge and the rodeo. Order forms for the events can be obtained by writing to Olympic Tickets, Post Office Box 1988, Station M, Calgary, Alberta T2Z4E7, Canada; tel: 403-270-6088. Hotel availability may loosen up in October, as the deadline for room deposits passes. Or, you could book farther afield: there are 1,600 rooms available between 80 and 180 miles of Calgary. For accommodations information, contact the Olympic Housing Bureau, 237 Eighth Avenue S.E., Calgary, Alberta T2G0K8, Canada; tel: 403-262-6630.

### Visiting the U.S. Capital

Visitors who have exhausted Washington's grand supply of museums can look at the city the Founding Fathers wrought. Free two-hour walking tours of Washington are being held Sunday mornings through early September, focusing on the Constitution's influence on the city's design. Tours take in the Treasury, Interior, State, War and Navy departments, all of which were specifically provided for by the Constitution. The necessity of housing these departments helped determine the city's layout. Tours start at Western Plaza (Pennsylvania Avenue at 14th Street N.W.) at 10 A.M. Reservations are necessary; contact the National Park Service at 202-426-6770.

### Easier Ways to Call U.S.

To phone home, American visitors to Japan, Sweden and Ecuador no longer need battle a language barrier or an unfamiliar telephone system, or wait for operators to place calls. AT&T has added these countries, as well as the British Virgin Islands, the Netherlands Antilles and the Turks and Caicos Islands to the Caribbean to its USA Direct network. These are among 31 countries from which travelers can dial a special code or pick up a designated telephone to connect with an AT&T operator in the United States, who then places the call. Users can call collect or use an AT&T credit card, and regular AT&T international rates apply. The network cannot be used for toll-free 800 numbers, but callers can use it to reach directory assistance in the United States.

### Leftover Change for UNICEF

UNICEF has a new fund-raising project that uses travelers' leftover change in foreign currencies to help children around the world. Called "Change for Good," the program is being tested on Virgin Atlantic Airways flights between London and New York. Passengers deposit unwanted change in special envelopes, and flight attendants turn the money over to UNICEF. If successful, UNICEF hopes to extend the program to other airlines.

### A Glimpse Into France's Past



August is the month when much of France shuts down and everybody takes to the roads. It is also the month when historical festivals and châteaux compete to attract visitors with ever more elaborate pageants and art shows. Almost all over France, visitors can peek at medieval grandeur, jousts and other costume parties — from the chateau of Langeais, which is showing a wax figure reproduction of the marriage of Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany, magnificently celebrated there in 1491, to the city of Bayeux, which is hosting a jousting tournament on Aug. 16, to the chateau of Amboise, which is recreating a night of revelry in the 16th century. Information on the big châteaux can be obtained from tourist offices. Information on out-of-the-way villages can be obtained from a small organization called the Association Nationale des Fêtes et Spectacles Historiques, based at the city hall in Beauvais in Normandy; tel: 44-84-37-77.



## England's North: The Sublime Beneath the Soot

by Margaret Drabble

WHERE does the North of England begin? I was asked the other day at a meeting in the quiet Lincolnshire town of Boston, which is itself placed uncertainly about halfway up the map, just beyond the Wash, but south of the great contributions that lie on either side of the Pennines. None of us had an answer, though one woman declared that the North was a state of mind; if you're born with it, you can never escape. Perhaps the image most commonly summoned is of the land of the Industrial Revolution, the North of Mrs. Gaskell's "North and South," of the "Hard Times" of Dickens and the social surveys of Engels, a heavily populated region centered on the cities that flourished in the 19th century. Their massive town halls, their parks and bandstands come to mind, and so do their hillside of terraced artisan housing, spacious suburbs, ostentatious civic pride and network of canals.

Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. These were the cities of commerce and manufacturing, the cities of textiles and coal and iron and steel and shipbuilding; this was the land of prosperity and poverty, of the "Two Nations."

One used to be able to recognize this North of England by its grimace. Black, most of it was, as recently as my childhood in the 1950s: going north by train from those monumental London stations, King's Cross, Euston and St. Pancras, one could almost see the pollution begin to gather, as houses grew darker, railway cuttings blacker, as the sky itself darkened or turned a stormy sulfurous yellow. Where there's muck, there's money, as they still say up there. Slag heaps and pit heads, cooling towers and tall chimneys, and at night, a red, red glare of furnaces. I used to love these dramatic landscapes, and a few years ago (in "A Writer's Britain," 1979) made a plea for reclassifying them as sublime rather than dismissing them as ravaged.

My family, all soft Southerners, teases me about this obsession: whenever we approach a particularly massive cliff of heavy industrial plant looming out of the countryside, they will turn to me with accusation and say, "Now, I suppose you'll say that that's sublime!" And often they are right, often that is exactly what I am thinking. If you want to see a particularly sublime stretch of dereliction, try the road from Doncaster to Pontefract in Yorkshire. There's not much else to see there, but last time I did that journey, alone on the top of a bus, it was eerily, dammingly sublime, a fine array of power stations and pit heads and wasteland. The road from Sheffield to Rotherham is in the same league; well worth a detour, if one is in the mood to

cultivate a taste for gloomy grandeur and dark satanic mills.

In general, however, the North, although still ravaged, is not as impressively black as it was: successive clean air acts and rescue operations have scoured and scrubbed it, have revealed surprising, sometimes long-forgotten details of brick and stonework and houses, office blocks, public buildings, warehouses. In Manchester last spring, I was amazed to see how much architecture had emerged from the filth: architecture in delicate pink, subtle other, a gentle gray. The Town Hall, the fantastic masterpiece of Alfred Waterhouse (1868-77), is no longer coated with soot. Sheffield Town Hall (1890-97), a late contender in the stakes of municipal glory, rises like a cathedral newborn from flower beds that the gardeners of the 1940s and '50s would not have dared to plant.

Not all the effects of postwar improvements have been so happy; some of the 1960s rebuilding of bomb-damaged town centers has been deplorable, though I stubbornly defend, at least on aesthetic grounds, the massive public housing complexes of my home town, Sheffield, which ride up the hillside behind the old Midland Station; they may not be good to live in, but they certainly look good.

We are generally much more conservation-conscious than we were and have learned to prize the once neglected or despised works of Edward Walters (the Free Trade Hall, Manchester), of Sir Charles Barry (Manchester Art Gallery) and of Cuthbert Brodribb (Leeds Town Hall). The Cutlers' Hall in Sheffield (1832, Worth and Taylor) is described by that essential and discriminating guide, Nikolaus Pevsner ("The Buildings of England: Yorkshire West Riding"), as "a very dignified Grecian design" and its interior is packed with curious treasures. Feats of engineering, such as the Manchester Ship Canal and the great bridges over the Tyne at Newcastle, are now rightly admired for their beauty as well as for their technical bravura.

A little ironically, as the heavy manufacturing industries decline, so a pride in the industrial heritage has arisen; time has begun to clothe muck, poverty and back-breaking labor with a cloud of nostalgia. Specialist museums are springing up in many of the big cities, celebrating the history of textiles, of steel and cutlery, of mining and ceramics. Places where tourists once would never have set foot are now being sketched into the itineraries of the adventurous. There is, for example, I am told, a new "activity" museum at Wigan, of all unlikely spots. Wigan is a Lancashire town that was made famous first by the Lancashire music hall star George Formby (a singer whom my mother loathed with inexplicable Yorkshire venom), and then by a more famous George, George Orwell, in his classic account of the Depression, "The Road to



A Yorkshire garden near Rievaulx Abbey, Helmsley, above. The Crown Hotel in Liverpool, above left, with its cut-glass windows and mahogany trim.

Wigan Pier" — and the point is that they made it famous because it was nowhere and nothing at all, a busy industrial no man's land, an indistinguishable part of the great overkill of the great cities, a place signally lacking in culture or charm or fun. It was a symbol or a joke stereotype, if you like, of the grit and grime and persistence and black underdog humor of an exploited people. It's roughly equidistant from Manchester and Liverpool, and I'm afraid to say that although I fancy I know my own country quite well, I've never been there and can never quite be sure where it is. That's the kind of place it is.

But it is now enriched by what the brochure describes as the "newest and liveliest of museums," called "The Way We Were," where ordinary working-class homes are re-created with ordinary artifacts, where actors involve the spectator in the toil and tragedies of the past, in reenactments of colliery disasters or the regime of the Victorian schoolroom. The Bishop of Manchester, who described this spot to me, and kindly sent me the brochure, spoke highly of it, but another friend who had been there with his children said he found the join-in-the-fun aspect a little embarrassing. "I'm a bit too much of a shrinking violet to enjoy that kind of thing," said this stout and

friendly figure, thus providing simultaneously a classic example of pure Northern speech and sentiment. I suspect the bishop himself is a Southerner, although he speaks with feeling of his flock, for whom unemployment is as great a threat as it was to the community Orwell knew. The museum reminds one that the days of full employment were not all that wonderful, either, for the work force: the region has problems that clean air bills alone will not solve.

Industry past and present, preserved or decayed, isn't all that the North has to offer, of course. It has fine art galleries and is building more; a new branch of the Tate is being created in Liverpool. It has theaters, concert halls, choirs, orchestras, literary and philosophical societies, brass bands, pop stars, working men's clubs, garden festivals, cricket matches and football fanatics. And it has countryside.

Perhaps the most astonishing aspect of the North is the extraordinary richness of the landscape, the rapid contrasts, the sudden transitions. Whole areas may have been ruined or rendered, in my terms, sublime, but there is still a great deal left of wildness and wilderness, of village and wood and dale and

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## SHOPPING

## Western Ties Conquering World

by Catherine C. Robbins

ONCE a curiosity even among Westerners, the bolo tie has moved beyond the land of barbed-wire fences and spread around the nation and the world. At least two states — New Mexico and Arizona — have made the bolo tie their official neckwear. Bolo ties adorn New Yorkers, Berliners and models in fashion magazines.

A bolo tie is, simply, a string tie held in place by an ornament that is called a bolo (some people insist that bolo is the correct term, but bolo is commonly used). The two ends of the string are tipped in silver or other material; in some cases, small pendants hang from the tips. Until recently, the bolo was usually made by Indian jewelers of silver or of turquoise and other stones in typical Navajo, Zuni, Pueblo and Hopi styles.

Today, however, bolos are made of nearly any material, including porcelain, paper, antique beads or diamonds. And the string might be braided leather or brightly colored plastic.

The affection that Westerners feel for the bolo tie was clear in legislation passed earlier this year in New Mexico that designated the bolo as the state's official neckwear — for both men and women. (Arizona made the bolo tie its official

neckwear in 1971.) After dismissing conventional ties as awkward and dull for "gentlemen of fashion," the New Mexico legislature decreed that the bolo tie was welcome at all state occasions. The bill praised the bolo as "an excellent decorative tie allowing individual eccentricity and individual flair while providing for all a dash of elegance."

The bolo tie's history is fraught with gentle disputes about the tie's origin that inspire conversation at cocktail parties and around the campfire. Manny Goodman, owner of the Covered Wagon, an Indian shop in Albuquerque's Old Town (2036 South Plaza NW), said that when he arrived in New Mexico in 1935, Indian men wore bandannas clasped with a silver conch, or shell. Down the street, Gaines Cook, an old-timer and the owner of the Roadrunner Shop, said that in the 1930s, Navajo men would fasten a silver conch to their necks with a string. The bolo tie is also traced to the neckerchiefs worn by Boy Scouts and Argentine cowboys.

Bolos came into wider popularity after World War II, but even then they were considered daring or unusual, according to Goodman. Their popularity increased steadily, he said, and last Christmas one-third of his sales were to women buying them for their own use.

An authoritative sounding story about the bolo's origins comes from "Bola Bill" Kramer, a

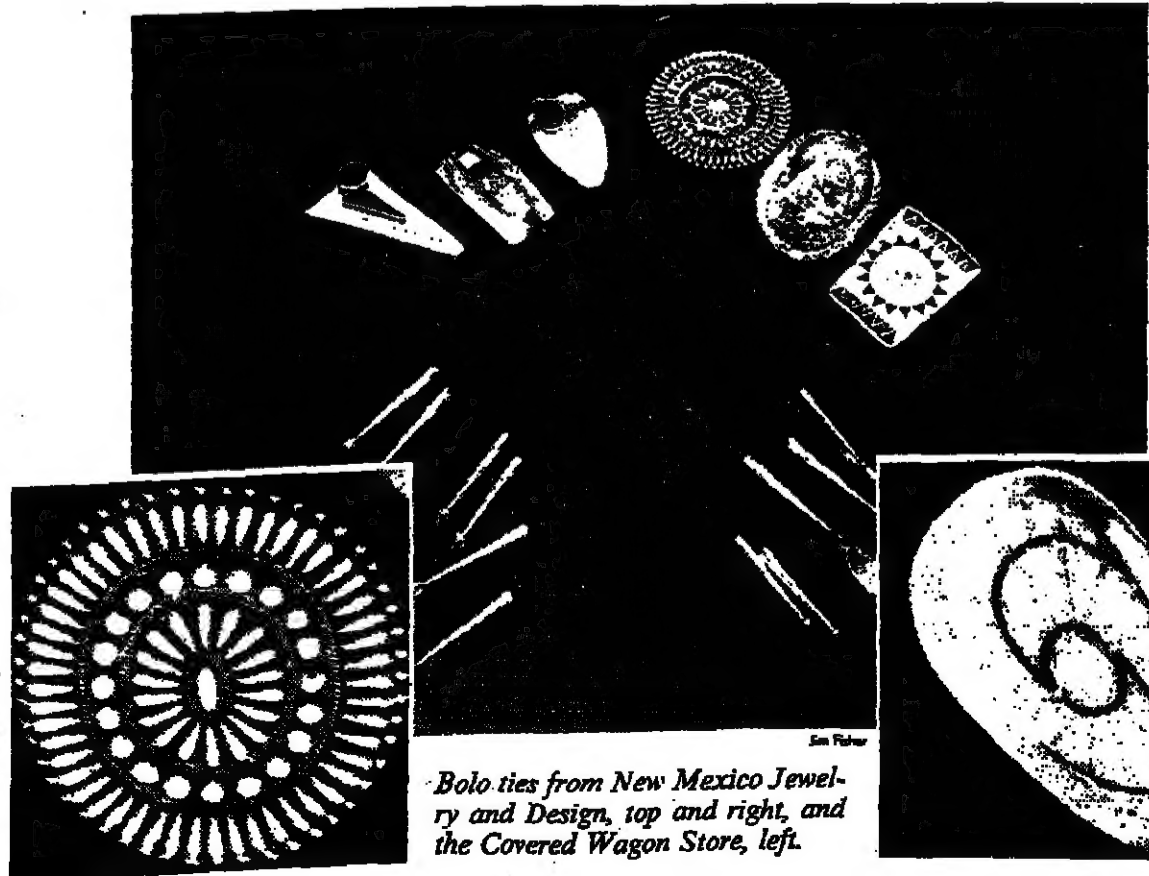
Scottsdale, Arizona, trader who has written probably the only book on the subject ("Bola Tie: New Symbol of the West," published by Northland Press in Flagstaff, Arizona, in 1978).

The bolo tie, Kramer writes, is the result of an accident that happened to an Arizona silversmith in the late 1940s. The silversmith, Victor E. Cedarstaff, and some friends were chasing wild horses in the Arizona mountains when his silver-edged hairband slipped away as his hat flew off. Cedarstaff retrieved both and hurriedly slipped the band over his neck. "Nice tie you've got there, Vic," one of the other riders said.

Inspired by the comment, Cedarstaff quickly started producing his first braided leather ties, tipped with silver and fastened with a silver and turquoise slide. He patented his invention in 1959 and named it a bolo tie, after the *boleadoras*, a lariat of three cords with balls at their ends that Argentine cowboys use to catch cattle by the legs.

Whatever its origins, the bolo tie is a Western fashion staple, hailed for its comfort and versatility. Employing several types of clasps, the bolo tie can be worn with a closed or loosened collar. In New Mexico, the making, buying, selling and wearing of bolo ties is a popular and a high art. Rae Kozai, whose contemporary bolos sell at an

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Bolo ties from New Mexico Jewelry and Design, top and right, and the Covered Wagon Store, left.



## TRAVEL

## THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

## Charter Airlines Seeking to Attract Businessmen With Scheduled Flights

by Roger Collis

OUR IDEA is to get onto scheduled routes and deliver products that are more attractive to the businessman in terms of on-board service and lower fares than his present traditional scheduled carrier," says Denis Tunnicliffe, chief executive of Air Europe, the U.K. charter airline. "We have guaranteed to the Civil Aviation Authority that our one-way unrestricted fares will be at least 15 percent less than the competition. If we can pack our planes with businessmen, we can get fares much lower than that. We'll also package business travel with a one-stop purchase for hotel, car-rental, the lot, at a very competitive price."

Air Europe, which is owned by the holiday conglomerate, International Leisure Group, flies to 40 destinations on the Continent. These are all charters except for a daily service between Gatwick and Palma and six times a week to Rome. But it is now seeking scheduled routes to 11 major cities in Europe. According to Tunnicliffe, provisional licenses have been obtained for services from Gatwick to Amsterdam, Brussels, Munich, Frankfurt, Zurich, Geneva, Paris and Copenhagen. In spite of objections by "that liberal airline, British Caledonian," Tunnicliffe expects to start the first new service to Munich by the end of this year. (Ironically, Air Europe made a so-far-unrequited bid for BCal's European routes when its proposed merger with British Airways was announced two weeks ago.)

Transavia, the 20-year old Dutch charter carrier, part of the Nedlloyd shipping group, launched its first scheduled service last October on the highly competitive Amsterdam-London route, with up to four flights a day to Gatwick. It offers one of the best business class buys in Europe with virtually long-haul standards of comfort and service along with innovative fares in economy class in the back of the plane. Air Europe and Transavia are leading examples of how some charter operators are challenging the monopolies of state-dominated airlines, not just to sum, sand and sea destinations, but on major business trunk routes. Along with independent airlines such as British Midland, British Caledonian (up till now at any rate) and Ryanair, they are leading a breakthrough to low fares with fewer booking restrictions for business as well as leisure passengers.

Says Paul Holubowicz, secretary-general of ACE, the EC organization for independent charter airlines: "A couple of years ago, none of my 16 members, except Dan-Air in the U.K. and Maersk Air in Denmark, were into scheduled operations.

Today, half of them are. All my U.K. and Dutch carriers simply converted their programmed (scheduled) charters on one or two routes. It's a defensive move, to have a foot in both camps."

What has happened is that scheduled carriers are now turning their attention to the leisure market which is growing much faster than business traffic. What Holubowicz calls "charter-mode" currently accounts for two thirds of all cross-border traffic within the EC in terms of passenger kilometers. "By 1990, I firmly believe that 90 percent of all demand in Europe will be leisure motivated," he says.

Scheduled airlines are now attacking this market by offering promotional fares at close-to-charter prices and by charter-

## A breakthrough in unrestricted lower fares

ing their planes at weekends when the shuttles wind down and there's less demand from business travelers. Says Holubowicz, "Our margins are already razor-thin. When you get an operator of the size and might of British Airways coming in on marginal costs this is going to squeeze some of our weaker carriers out of existence. So if you can't beat them, join them."

According to Peter Leggo, president of Transavia, going scheduled "is not just a growth desire, but a must for companies like us to survive. I have to have another product, there is just no way out. We've put millions into developing the south coast of Turkey, Italy, Spain and other sun destinations only to have scheduled, government controlled carriers beeping up their frequencies on our routes with spare capacity behind the curtain in the back of the plane. I have to have a scheduled airline and a computerized reservations system built up for when there is more entry in the EC for companies like ours. We have to be ready; it's a long term investment, a heavy one."

As far as the passenger is concerned the distinction between "charter" and "scheduled" has become blurred. A traditional charter flight is one which is flown by an airline for one or more tour operators who sell tickets as part of a package that includes accommodation. And there is a minimum length of stay, typically six days. Today however, seat-only sales account for about 20 percent of this market; and analysts predict 50 percent by 1990. On

some charters you can now buy one-way tickets and change your flight on a round-trip. "Scheduled" charters operate to a strict timetable just like a regular airline. Standards are high and there is growing demand for premium service. (For example, LTU, the German charter carrier based in Düsseldorf, has a 36-inch seat pitch and business class service on its Tristar).

"Essentially, the only difference between scheduled and charter that is emerging is the mode of marketing. The charter product is not normally available through conventional outlets in the sense that you can book it on an electronic screen," Tunnicliffe says. "We fly just as routinely and fly to just the same standards; in fact we feel they are much higher. Simultaneously, we've maintained a high efficiency, one of the reasons our prices are so low." Some analysts say that operating costs of charters are 50 percent below those of their scheduled competitors.

Tunnicliffe believes he can exploit these advantages in his new scheduled service. "What we are proposing is to maintain our charter configuration and use the same planes for both scheduled and charter. This will enable us to time the planes absolutely precisely for the business; then in the middle of the day, when scheduled airlines put on quite unprofitable rotations, we'll use the plane for charter; a time when people quite like going on holiday."

But will the business flier accept a seat with a 29-inch pitch compared with the 31 inches or more that you get on other scheduled flights?

"We think the issues of price and timing are going to be more important than seat pitch," Tunnicliffe says. "We that with our new tech seats, we will offer as good a degree of comfort." It does effectively give an extra couple of inches leg room and Premier Class folk will have a clip-on headrest (Useful if you're a tall guy in a short seat) with the middle free so as to make four instead of the usual six across seating configurations.

Premier Class passengers will get the get the usual separate check-in, use of lounge, free drinks and more "appropriate" food served on real china with all the trimmings. But Air Europe is coy about what this will be. "We are still working on a new style of in-flight service which we think will be fairly revolutionary," says Geraldine Constable, head of cabin services at Air Europe in Gatwick. "But it will offer a greater degree of choice pitched at what we think a businessman would prefer to see at the particular times he flies with us. We want to move away from the old style that says, if you're having anything at all, you're having it on a tray."

Freedom of choice. That's what the debate on airline liberalization is about. ■

By Ruth E. Gruber

COLVALENZA, Italy — It may seem the ultimate chutzpah, but to Donald and Dino Soviero, it's a dream come true. The New York-born father and son, both professional chefs and cooking instructors, have opened La Scuola di Cucina Italiana in Umbria — an Italian cooking school and restaurant in the hills of Umbria, 90 miles north of Rome. Not only that, they've made a deal to market their tomato sauce to a well-known chain of Italian restaurants.

"My son and I are both very much enamored of Italian cooking — not just that we're Italian chefs, but really and truly, we eat Italian every day: breakfast, lunch and dinner," said silver-haired Donald.

"It's a deep love affair. Having taught Italian cooking, and having opened Italian restaurants over the years, we just felt that it was time to go and live there and actually experience the food."

A lawyer as well as a chef, Donald Soviero has owned, operated or been associated with more than two dozen resorts, hotels, clubs and restaurants in the United States. As part of a varied career, he headed the New York agency that handled such acts as the Tina Turner, B.B. King and Ray Charles. He has also taught Italian cooking in the United States, Mexico and Spain and was director of the Hotel and Restaurant School at New Mexico Highlands University.

Dino, 32, is a wine expert who has cooked professionally since his teens and taught cooking. They hope their experience will set their cooking school, whose first full season of classes has just opened, apart from the rest.

"Not all great chefs make good teachers; not all good teachers make great chefs," Donald Soviero said. "But if you combine the two you should have something special." To this end, they purchased a 300-year-old stone farmhouse on a dirt road near Todi and spent nearly two years transforming it into a dream teaching kitchen of their own design.

"Most cooking schools I've visited are not built particularly as schools," Donald said. "They are either a chef with a restaurant kitchen, where he lets people into the kitchen and they have to work around his normal setup, or they're in somebody's home; they may put in a special stove or something, but by no means is it a complete facility."

He designed his workspace to include five professional ranges, with 22 burners and four ovens, two wood-burning ovens, a separate pasticciera for pastry and bread making, outdoor and indoor grills and rotisseries and big marble-topped or butcher-block work tables.

All is set within a spacious rustic hall, like a mammoth farmhouse kitchen with wood-beamed ceiling, terra-cotta tile floor and picture windows that look out on a spectacular view of Todi. One end of the room forms a dining area big enough for a banquet.

By limiting class to 12 people, Donald Soviero feels that each student will have adequate space to work, and get adequate attention during the class. "We've designed something that is flexible, and that 12 people can participate in," he said. "Everything is portable. The tables move around, so do some of the stoves."

Another thing that will make the Soviero school unique, he said, is that classes will be a blend of formal, in-depth lectures, demonstrations, practical



Donald Soviero in the kitchen of his cooking school and restaurant in Umbria.

cal application — and eating. Course schedules warn students not to eat much breakfast.

Main class sessions, so far planned for five months of the year in spring and fall, will last a week each, in a \$1,695 package that includes six nights in a first-class hotel in Todi, five days of lessons, plus field trips to local markets, wineries, cheese and sausage producers and restaurants. In season there are visits to olive presses and even truffle hunters.

Each student will receive a 500-page course book written by the Sovieros, including sections of the history and cultural background of Italian cuisine, the different cooking styles in the different Italian regions, specific topics such as pasta, sauces, meat and fish, and recipes for all dishes taught.

Each day will be devoted to a different region, and a different topic — and will begin with a visit to the school's garden to pick the salad greens, herbs and vegetables to be used in that day's demonstrations and eating.

"For example, on Monday, let's say, it's pasta, pasta, pasta. The lecture will be all about pasta; the demonstrations will make several kinds of pasta — spinach noodles, regular noodles — and then eight or ten sauces for the pasta. They'll then have an appetizer, or little bits and tastes of these pastas, with these different sauces, to understand the flexibility of Italian cuisine at its basic level," he said.

"Then, we will reserve, out of that morning's work, special dishes for an Umbrian feast that day, let's say."

In addition to the weekend course, there are plans for a year-round one, two- and four-day workshops on specific topics, for example, a day-long workshop specializing only in breads and pizzas; or one on pasta, combined with a second day concentrating on meats. Two days of lectures, demonstrations, participation lessons, wine and oil tastings formal dinners, including hotel, meals and local transport, costs \$85,000 (about \$300). A one-day bread and pizza workshop, combined with lunch and a tasting of Chianti, will cost \$5,000.

Along with the school, the Sovieros also offer reservation-only restaurant dining for groups of eight people or more. For a set fee of 75,000 to 150,000 lire a person, depending on wines, Donald and Dino will prepare and serve gala dinners according to menus drawn up in consultation with the clients.

A recent run-through dinner, similar to the menus he will serve at the restaurant, started with cheese fritters and tiny fried smelts served with homemade bread and pizza, and went on to a salad of celery, cheese, radish and mushrooms; zuppa di pesce (fish stew); linguine con gamberi (seafood); (linguine with spicy shrimp sauce); lemon risotto; duck in orange sauce; creamed spinach and chard; potatoes, risotto; fruit and cheese; walnut torte; coffee and assorted liqueurs. Different wines accompanied each course. Guests were invited to watch the cooking process and learn how each dish was prepared.

Soviero scoffs at quibbles skeptical Italians might have about Americans coming to Italy to teach Italian cooking.

"I don't have any qualms," he says. "Just let them taste the food." He said the reception from local people "has been beyond my wildest expectations."

He noted that businessmen in Todi had inquired in the operation and that friends and business contacts to whom he had given jars of his tomato sauce, liked it so much that they decided to form a company and market it in Italy. Result: "We have a contract for 5,000 jars initially from RistoroAgro" — which runs restaurants at superhighway rest stops.

La Scuola di Cucina Italiana in Umbria, Castella Pastore 127, 06059 Todi (PG) Italy; tel. (075) 887.370.

Ruth E. Gruber is a former correspondent in Eastern Europe for United Press International. She lives in Italy.

## FOOD

## Paris Bistros: Food as Theater

PARIS — Style, generosity, variety are three long-time hallmarks of the city's eateries, whether they're talking bistro, brasserie or neighborhood cafe. And despite the inroads made over the years by anonymous

PATRICIA WELLS

fast food chains, the capital manages to deliver, season after season, continuously varied dining experiences.

Consider two of the newest entries: the super-brasserie Ovee, an enormous brasserie carved out of a classically elegant 16th-century mansion flower shop greenhouse, and the Café Beaubourg, a cavernous Art Deco-inspired cafe perched on the edge of the Centre Pompidou.

Each takes its cue from the past, but is clued in to the present. Cuisine is not the main reason crowds are flocking to these new hangouts; rather, people are attracted by the energy and the theater they provide, for the newness of it all.

Much like the Maxim's, the Fouquet's, the Bouffes du Nord or the

past, places such as the Café Beaubourg and Ovee fill some very human needs. For the moment, Ovee is the place to go to check out the latest in French fashion and hairdos, to feel a part of the young, modern, casual, energy that is Paris, to sort of thumb one's nose at serious cuisine. It's also a very beautiful, nostalgic spot: Dining amid the painted steel girders beneath the glass roof, it feels as though one is ensconced inside the Eiffel Tower.

The menu is a blend of old and new, with a decent touch of tartare, salad with grilled goat cheese, leg of lamb and a sorry selection of miniature dessert tarts. The vibrant Samson Chénery, a good-buy from the Loire, will help add a glow to one's night beneath — and among — the stars.

The bright, sleek, modernistic Café Beaubourg, younger brother to the nearby Café Costes, casts yet another glance at a different sort of contemporary Paris. The cafe could not be stationed in a more public setting, overlooking the circus-like atmosphere of the Centre Pompidou plaza, filled with bagpipe players, guitarists, actors and fat men who sit on beds of nails.

The Café Beaubourg is there as if to say after 10 years of the Pompidou's existence, the garishness is not going to go away, so why not embrace it. The Beaubourg plaza is the stage, and café patrons have a front-row seat.

Yet if you spend just a few weeks and moments at one of the upstairs tables offering a splendid bird's-eye view of the museum, you'll realize that the Café Beaubourg fills an age-old Parisian need: Cafés are places where you

can be alone in public. Look around, and you'll see table after table filled with lone individuals, puffing on a cigarette, drinking a beer, writing, reading or carefully perfecting the art of doing nothing.

And while at first glance the Café Beaubourg's decor is shocking — the adjective that quickly comes to mind are giant, cold, too modern — the place works. The big metal and leather armchairs are surprisingly comfortable, the double-decker setting offers room to breathe in a neighborhood that can be utterly stifling, and the train-station voluntarism serves to shelter us, and separate us, from that world just outside the door.

Here, as well, food is a secondary reason for the café's existence. The generous crudités platter is fine, but both the *croque monsieur* and the ham-and-cheese sandwich on Poilane bread are dreadfully dry. All this can be remedied if you order a tomato salad on the side, and create your own sort of city picnic, a great alternative on a rainy Paris day, when the colors of the brightly clothed crowd below jump out at you beneath the sobering grey sky.

One spot that has been newly revived in a charmingly hokey sort of way is the old standby in Les Halles, Au Pied du Cochon. While a few years back it had all but been turned over to tourists in search of a midnight bowl of onion soup, the new Pied du Cochon draws a varied French crowd, a mix of Parisians and those in from the

provinces, as well as foreign tourists.

The food here has changed little. There's a filling and fairly fresh seafood platter with some of the mussels, almond-like raw, glassy I've sampled in ages; the fried and delicious andoulette and the whole assortment of Georges Dubouff-Benoist to lighten up the evening.

The new decor is properly glitzy, gay and bright, and there is such an overall air of merriment, chandeliers and marble in which somehow one becomes less, and it's quite all right. Right enough, at least, to bring back a bright, local crowd, and return this part of Les Halles to the neighborhood Parisians. The onion soup, by the way, is not the best in the world, but it's good enough to fill a craving and ease nostalgic longings for a Paris of days past.

Ovee, 25 Rue de la Pompe, Paris 16; tel. 45.04.80.52. Open daily with 1 A.M. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. About 200 francs per person, including wine and service.

Au Pied du Cochon, 6 Rue Cognac, Paris 1; tel. 42.36.11.75. Open daily, 24 hours a day. Credit cards: American Express, Diners, Club, Visa. About 200 francs per person, including wine and service.

Café Beaubourg, 100 Rue Saint-Martin, Paris 4; tel. 48.87.63.96. Open 8 A.M. to 2 A.M. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. From \$6.50 to 100 francs per person, including beverages and service.

## Bolo Ties

Continued from page 7

Albuquerque art gallery, says she encourages visitors to look into the imported fabric turquoise and pot metal bolo ties in her shop. Conversely, at a recent black-and-white Albuquerque art gallery, the ties were bolder.

The Covered Wagon carries hundreds of souvenir bolos, as well as a large inventory of traditional Indian-made bolo ties. An elaborate bolo of an eagle dancer of Zuni and Navajo design in gold, silver, mother-of-pearl, coral and turquoise, depicts from the usual silver work and sells for \$395.

Indian craftsmen are now taking the motifs and the materials of their grandfathers and recasting them in contemporary designs. "New Mexico Jewelry and Design (in the Romero House complex, 215 Romero NW), markets the work of several young Indians."

Non-Indian artists are also adapting the bolo tie for modern wear.

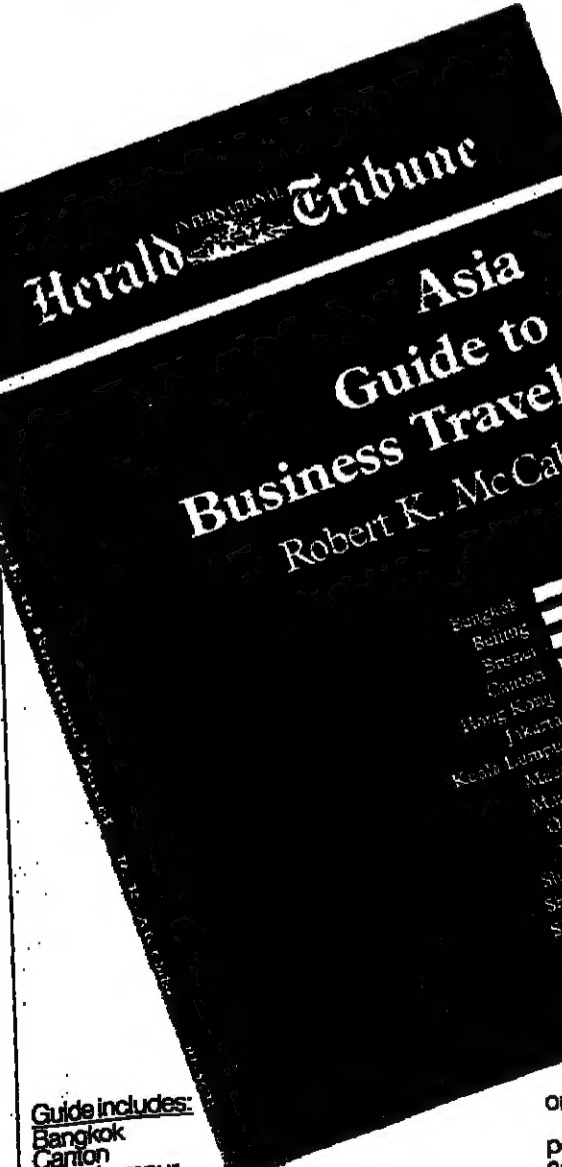
Romero House, 205 Romero Street NW carries bolos by Carolyn Kozal, who paints abstract designs in delicate pastel on triangular, gold-trimmed porcelain. Most of her bolos, sell for \$35. Mariposa Gallery (113 Romero Street NW) represents artists like Kozal, who constructs bolos out of paper, ceramic and beads. Some sell for as little as \$15.

The Silver Sun (2044 South Plaza NW and also in Santa Fe at 656 Canyon Road) carries traditional as well as contemporary bolos. At White Feather Trading Company (326 San Felipe NW) Jim Michels has a bolo made from a 16th-century Venetian glass bead. In the Renaissance, beads were used as currency, and beads figured in the purchase of Manhattan Island. Michels' bolo, which sells for \$125, is an inch-long brown velvet decorated with Venetian blue chevrons.

Catherine C. Robbins of Albuquerque, New Mexico, wrote this article for The New York Times.

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## TRAVEL

Fly Fishing in Normandy,  
Where the Trout Go Free

by George Gudauskas

THE mist rose off the water, the trees and the brush, shrouding everything else on the landscape, including an ancient abbey and the steel bridge over the river.

Darkness was imminent, and the trout had begun to move. A few began feeding, splashing along the banks of the Charentonne, a quick, cold river feeding the Risle in the valley that bears the same name in Normandy, 140 kilometers (about 87 miles) west of Paris. The sound, so natural in the dwindling light and silvery mist after a day of wind-driven rain, stirred visions of large trout lurking below.

Almost invisible in the thickening mist, a man sat motionless on a weather-worn bench, placed at the end of the stream for those wanting to sit, think or just observe — Gilles Rambaud, his classic eight-foot (2½-meter) bamboo fishing rod set aside, resting against the wood bench.

He wore rubber boots to his hips, a heavy waxed coat, shirt and tie, and a wool cap, all traditional attire for fly fishing in the area. On these waters — chalk streams like their famed counterparts, the Test and the Itchen, in England.

Rambaud, a barrel of a man with a dark, bushy mustache and shock of hair to match, was one of a party of three who had ventured from Paris on this spring day to fly fish on the Charentonne and Risle.

In most ways, it was fishing typical of traditional style, established and confirmed over hundreds of years. Long rods, some of cane, were used; dry flies were cast upstream. In early season, a single wet fly may also be fished, but only upstream of course.

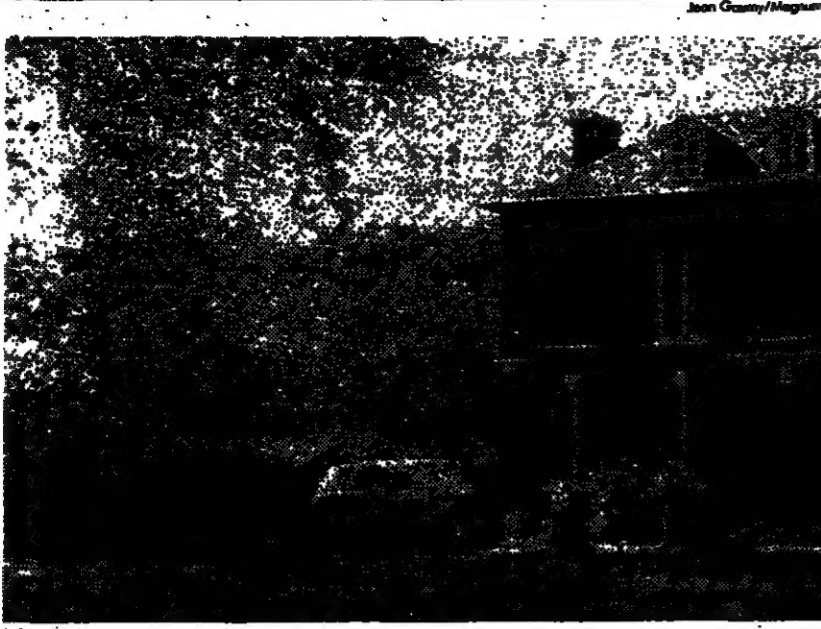
In one significant way, however, this fishing experience was very different, especially in France: All trout caught were returned to the water.

The catch-and-release trend has grown in places like the United States, where there is an abundance of public trout water, some of it heavily fished, and a need for bold conservation. But in France, as in England, where trout fishing is also hallowed sport but angling rights are mostly held in private hands, the no-kill policy has yet to catch on.

Those who pay to fish like to keep their catch. They've paid to bring home the dinner. So, it is with considerable courage that, tradition-bound as they might seem, Rambaud and the seven other members of the Association de la Dame Blanche, are breaking tradition, based on what the Frenchman called "the American sporting ethic."

The objectives of the Association de la Dame Blanche aren't shared by all. Rambaud said, "We are very much criticized," even after six years of existence.

An early consequence of the experiment was the skeleton of a large trout tacked one night to the gate of Rambaud's family retreat in the village of Nassandres, where the Charentonne joins the meandering Risle in the



cow pastures behind the house. The association persisted, however. The result has been consistently better fishing, with the trout growing larger and more numerous. An annual late-fall stocking of fry or fingerlings helps to maintain the healthy population of fabled or brown trout; stray rainbows are culled as they're caught.

Fish range in size from about a half-pound for the younger trout often caught in spring up to two to three pounds for fish that have lived in the water for years. Six-pounders are known to have been taken.

"We consider our average fish to be three-quarters of a pound," Rambaud explained.

"Anything between a pound and two pounds is not unusual. Above two pounds — then it's a fish to be photographed."

Guests of the association, warmly welcomed from other countries, including England and the United States, must have a French national fishing license, with identifying photo, and pay to fish one of the "beats" available.

The association has seven kilometers of fishable water on the Charentonne and another three kilometers on the Risle maintained pretty much in its natural state, except for the removal of debris and the shoring up of a bank or two.

The charge of 500 francs (about \$84) a day

is down by 50 francs from 1986, when the nonprofit association lost nearly 50 percent of its income because the rate became something of a "psychological barrier" to frugal fly fishers, Rambaud said. The terrorist scare and declining dollar obviously hurt, too.

Fishing is restricted to a dry fly or nymph cast upstream, and barbless hooks are recommended. Streamer flies are banned. The season runs from April 1 until the last Sunday in September.

A guard, André Briere, patrols the fishing area, which covers an expanse of Norman countryside, and monitors the comings and goings of the anglers.

Basic overnight accommodation is avail-

The Charentonne, a classic chalk stream near the village of Nassandres; the lodge of the Association de la Dame Blanche, at left.

able, for a 100-franc fee, in the association's lodge, a two-story stone building overlooking a large pool created by a nearby dam.

Some hardy guests use the rustic lodgings, which is akin to camping out, but many feel they're too spartan and choose to stay in one of the nearby hotels, where the ambience is more suited to the vacation minded.

The "lodge," actually an old country house is such that you can walk into it in your hip boots, plunk your rod down, pour yourself a drink and relax.

Log books chart the daily catch, weather and fly hatches, and rods and fishing boots line walls and fill corners of the main room. It is also cluttered with creaky wicker chairs comfortable enough to nap in after lunch, especially when wind and rain lash the windows and the warmth of an aged Calvados, or "calva," is still felt in the belly.

Main meals are often taken at the nearby hotel-restaurant Le soleil d'or in La Rivière-Thibouville, or at the pleasant restaurant Le Paris sur Risle in the larger town of Beaumont-le-Roger.

At the lodge, in a kitchen the size of a broom closet, an egg can be boiled or a cup of coffee brewed. However, for those desiring heartier fare, a picnic lunch or packed meal for late evening is suggested.

Bathrooms are shared, boarding-house fashion, because the dwelling "is not," as Rambaud put it quite accurately, "a Relais et Châteaux" hotel. The reference is to the more luxurious resting spots of Europe known for their "character, courtesy, calm, comfort and cuisine," or *l'art de vivre*.

There is a chateau close by, though, at the end of one of the fishing beats.

Hidden among the trees, the Chateau de

Serquigny is impressive with its moat and huge courtyard. Though it now serves as a retraining center for persons injured at work, it once housed a family, including a daughter, Blanche, from whom the association took its name.

Rambaud said that one of the goals of his association was to go beyond local groups throughout France that own river rights and sell fishing passes daily, stocking repeatedly to maintain a supply of fish.

"France has ruined some of its best rivers by fishing them out," lamented Rambaud, who at 32 has been fishing most of those years. He said the association's "purpose is not just to sell day tickets, but to preserve an area we believe should be preserved. The aim is to preserve the river and its environment."

Restocking is required in put-and-take fishing, causing an unnatural environment anything resembling feed pellets and anglers often standing elbow to elbow trying to catch them.

"I don't think a demanding fisherman can be satisfied anywhere in France nowadays," Rambaud said. The need is for natural surroundings and some solitude. The Association de la Dame Blanche offers that alternative, he contended.

Rambaud compared the angling experience in Normandy with the kick some persons get out of eating away from home. "You can go to a Burger King, or a Brasserie de la Poste, or a Jamin, or a Taillevent," he said. "We aim to be the Taillevent of fly fishing."

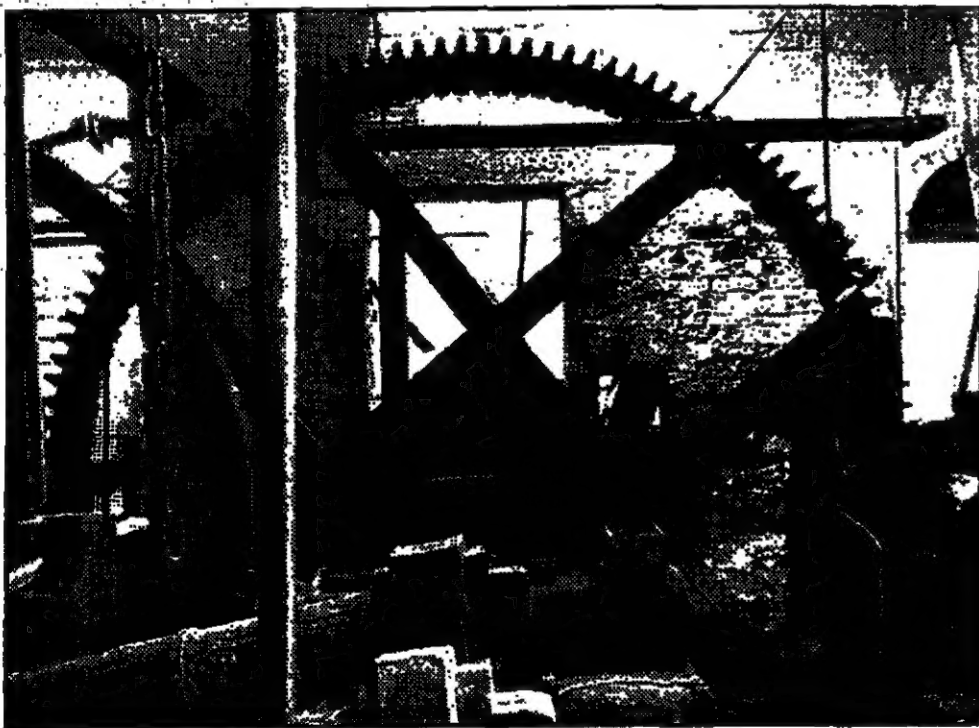
George Gudauskas, a writer based in Paris, is an avid trout fisherman.

England's North *Continued from page 7*

secret valley and moorland. There are the obvious tourist spots, like the cathedral city of York and the less famous, strangely isolated, mysterious minister of Beverley; there are the great ruins of Rievaulx Abbey and the improbably un-Northern formal gardens and Palladian mansion of Chatsworth, seat of the Duke of Devonshire. There is the pretty little hill town of Richmond, with its castle keep, its beautifully restored Georgian theater, and its rushing river. One can pursue Wordsworth and Coleridge into the Lake District, or take the well-trodden pilgrim's route to Haworth, near Leeds, where the Brontës lived, or visit the seaside resort of Scarborough, where Anne Brontë died.

But there are innumerable less-celebrated places that one can stumble on for oneself in a day's walking or driving. Readers of D.H. Lawrence will recall the strange semi-industrial, semipastoral world he evokes, in "Sons and Lovers" and "Women in Love," where a young man may bicycle from a mean row of miners' cottages to an idyllic working farm or to the lakes and grounds of a modestly grand country house. That world is still there, in the North Midlands, in South Yorkshire, in Derbyshire. From the heart of Sheffield, the steel city, one can see green fields; the suburbs of Nether Edge and Brinsford, only two or three miles from the city center, are full of rustic corners, of ponds with minnows and sticklebacks and small fields with scruffy little ponies. The developers have not eaten up everything. Little back lanes (which we used to call gimmels, one of the few dialect words to which I can lay legitimate claim, and don't ask me how to spell it) still lead behind housing to well-tended, rented plots where keen gardeners grow flowers and vegetables and soft fruit. In this network one senses the truth of the argument that even after two centuries, much of the English proletariat has never become fully urbanized. People still keep pigeons, ducks and rabbits, as their ancestors did.

If one wanted to see somewhere really off beat, somewhere peculiarly and quintessentially Northern, one could do worse than visit Pontefract, which lies somewhere in the coal-mining heartland between Leeds and Doncaster. It is a mixture of small, historic market town and colliery town, and it is renowned — well, almost renowned — for its raccourse, its horse cakes, and for the castle where, according to Shakespeare and some historians, Richard II was murdered. We spent the war years there, avoiding the bombs that fell on Sheffield, unaware, in my case, of the fate of Richard II,



Water wheel at Abbeydale Industrial Hamlet, Sheffield.



but very proud of the loocice. It is really a very ordinary little town with some perfectly horrible post-war shopping and housing developments, one or two handsome late 18th- and 19th-century buildings, a fine ruined church, appalling food, and pubs that smell of beer.

I started my education in 1943 at the age of 3 in the little village school at East Hardwick, a mile or two down the road, a spot that remained, unvisited, a deeply rural memory. Returning for the first time after more than 40 years, I was prepared to find this child-

hood paradise swallowed up by ribbons of housing, by motorway and quarry and slag heap, but it is still there, as rural as ever. The school is unchanged, the farm still adjoins the playground. There are the wheat fields with poppies, the row of poplars, the little brook, the bluebell dell, the very gate on which I used to swing as I waited for the bus home. It is not only my personal history that draws me back. There is some mystery up there, in that tangled Northern network of landscape, that is to do with England, and the history of the people.

When urban planners tried, before the money ran out, to landscape the slag heaps, local residents protested. They didn't want green hills; they wanted their own familiar slag heaps. There is life in the North yet, a peculiar, resistant, stubborn life.

Margaret Drabble's new book, "The Radiant Way," will be published in October by Knopf. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

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Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.85	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.85	S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10	S.Fr. 400
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# WALL STREET WATCH

## Analysts Squinting Hard At \$20-\$20 Plan for TWA

By VARTANIG C. VARTAN

NEW YORK — Setting his sights on taking Trans World Airlines Inc. private, Carl C. Icahn, chairman and dominant owner of the airline, plans to offer minority stockholders \$20 in cash and \$20 in face amount of debentures for each TWA share they own. Responding to this announcement, the stock rose \$3 last week, to \$33.625, after selling as high as \$35. It rose 37.5 cents Wednesday, to \$33.125.

Obviously, \$20 in cash plus \$20 in what Wall Street calls paper does not equal \$40 a share in the stock market.

In effect, the debentures — bonds maturing in 20 years and carrying a 12 percent coupon — are being discounted from their face value by the marketplace.

They represent a promise to pay in the future on the part of a formerly troubled company that soon stands to add to its heavy debt burden. It also has an aging fleet of airplanes.

"Remember, what you are talking about here is a junk bond — and that carries an element of risk," said one corporate finance officer who asked not to be identified.

Mark A. Buckstein, the company's general counsel, said he expected the plan to become effective in November. "We are contemplating making the interest payments for the first year or two in a similar debenture" instead of cash, he said. "Or we might accrue the interest. The debentures probably will be issued in denominations of \$1,000."

Some analysts estimate the actual worth of the debenture package at \$14 to \$15 a share.

If the debentures are deemed to be worth \$15 a share when trading begins, they would sell at 75 percent of face value — or \$750 for each \$1,000 — and have a current yield of 16 percent.

Timothy Petros of Bear, Stearns estimated the package's value at about \$36 a share, including \$16 for the debenture portion.

"In any event," he said, "today's price for the stock would be below whatever value eventually is assigned to the package, because the time value of money is involved and also because there is a small degree of uncertainty as to whether the deal will go through."

WHATEVER the market value of the TWA plan, one airline analyst remarked, it was "a very adroit move on the part of Carl Icahn." The corporate finance officer agreed, saying, "Actually, you're getting the shareholders to finance in part the purchase of the company."

Mr. Icahn owns 73 percent of TWA's 30 million shares. Once the transaction is completed, he would hold 90 percent of a new company. The other 10 percent would go to TWA's employees.

For each of his 21.9 million shares, the financier would receive \$20 in cash plus \$20 worth of common and preferred stock. He would get about \$440 million in cash — or nearly all of the \$450 million he originally invested in TWA — and remain at the helm.

Industry experts give Mr. Icahn full credit for restoring profitability at an airline whose stock sold as low as \$12.875 in 1986 — a year when the company had a loss of \$103.8 million.

Last week, the airline reported profit for the second quarter of \$52.8 million, or \$1.28 a share, compared with a loss of \$87 million in the comparable period of 1986. Earnings losses in the first half of last year were primarily caused by reduced traffic totals because of a strike and fears of terrorism.

For all of 1987, profit estimates by Wall Street range from \$1.50 a share by Morgan Stanley to \$2.00 a share by Witter Reynolds to \$3 a share by Hambrecht & Quisenberry.

She considers the stock "fairly valued" now, Mr. Daugherty said he had rated TWA as a "sell" for more than a year.

The \$600 million required for the cash portion of the TWA plan is expected to come from an \$800 million private placement of debt by Drexel Burnham Lambert. After the deal, TWA's debt will be at \$2.5 billion, Mr. Daugherty estimated. "If profits fall off, the company is in danger of being overleveraged," he said.

## Currency Rates

Cross Rates	July 30
Australian dollar	1.3225
Belgian franc	36.3375
British pound	1.6475
Canadian dollar	0.7175
Deutsche mark	2.4875
French franc	6.5575
Italian lira	1.93625
Japanese yen	163.625
Netherlands guilder	2.20375
Portuguese escudo	200.4875
Spanish peseta	166.6375
Swiss franc	1.48375
West German mark	2.4875

Source: Reuters. (All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency.)

## Interest Rates

Domestic Rates	July 30
1 month	4 1/4%
3 months	4 1/4%
6 months	4 1/4%
1 year	4 1/4%
2 year	4 1/4%
3 year	4 1/4%
4 year	4 1/4%
5 year	4 1/4%

Source: Reuters. (All rates are for U.S. dollars per unit of foreign currency.)

## Gold

Gold Prices	July 30
Spot	\$354.00
1 month	\$354.00
3 months	\$354.00
6 months	\$354.00
1 year	\$354.00

Source: Reuters. (All prices are in U.S. dollars per ounce.)

## Indicators Rise 0.8% In U.S.

### No Recessionary Signals Detected

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The index of leading indicators, the U.S. government's main barometer of future economic activity, rose 0.8 percent in June in its best showing since March, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The department said that the index advanced for the fifth consecutive month in a performance that exceeded the expectations of many economists. The 0.8 percent gain followed a 0.5 percent advance in May, revised from 0.7 percent.

The June gain, the largest since a 0.9 percent rise in March, gave weight to the prevailing belief that the economy is expanding moderately with no recession in sight.

Last week, the government issued preliminary figures showing that the gross national product grew at an annual rate of 2.6 percent in the second quarter, substantially surpassing forecasts. The Reagan administration has forecast 3.2 percent growth this year in GNP, the total output of goods and services.

The administration was to release revised predictions on Thursday for economic growth, inflation and the budget deficit for this year. But it canceled the briefing, saying more calculations were needed.

In June, four of the nine components of the leading index showed improvement: the stock market; manufacturing orders for consumer goods; building permits; and the prices of sensitive commodities, primarily lumber and scrap iron.

Home Sales Rise 3.5%  
In another report, the Commerce Department said that sales of new homes edged up 3.5 percent in June to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 658,000 units. The slight improvement followed a 13.2 percent plunge in May, when sharply higher mortgage rates deterred buyers.

The median new-home price was \$110,000, from a revised \$106,000 in May. It was the first time that a median price exceeded \$100,000 held up after revisions.

(AP, Reuters)



Lord King, left, BA's chairman, and Sir Adam Thomson, founder of British Caledonian.

## Caledonian's Flip-Flop on 'Choice'

### From Chief Rival of BA to Would-Be Merger Partner

By Nina Martin

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — They are known all over Britain: lovely Scottish women, clad in tartan kilt and sash, smiling from billboards with the words, "We don't forget you have a choice."

They are the British Caledonian Airways "ladies," and they made choice the byword in BCal's long struggle against British Airways, the newly privatized flag carrier that is nearly 10 times British Caledonian's size in passenger terms.

Now, two weeks after the stunning announcement that David would merge with Gollard in a stock swap worth about \$237 million (\$380 million), aviation observers are grappling with a question few thought they would ever have to consider: What might a BCal-BA marriage mean for the nation of choice in Britain, where a dozen or so independent airlines have sprung up to challenge BA, and for Europe, where Britain has been pushing for greater liberalization of the skies?

At the center of the controversy is British Caledonian's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, a determined, intensely private entrepreneur from the suburbs

of Glasgow whose relationship with his aristocratic counterpart at BA, Lord King, has been decidedly cool over the years. Now Sir Adam is faced with the uncomfortable role of defending a turn of events that he had resisted since 1961, when he helped form Caledonian Airways with a £54,000 loan and a leased propeller-driven DC-7C plane.

Sir Adam pieced together BCal's operations by tugging away, one skein at a time, at BA's route network. He was supported by government and Civil Aviation Authority reports in 1969 and 1984 that spoke of the need for a "second force" to challenge the state airline on international routes, where it was world leader.

Now he must help convince regulatory bodies, from Britain's Office of Fair Trading to the EC's competition office, that the reconstruction of BA as Britain's "mega-carrier" would actually enhance the industry's prospects.

This, the argument runs, would protect it from the onslaught of the dreaded American carriers, with their sophisticated reservations systems, modern fleets of jets and vast reserves of funding.

Most industry experts — including consumer groups, competitors and the CAA — seem to disagree, and have filed reports with regulators asking that the merger be examined and set aside or modified. They point out that the merged airline would have about 95 percent of British traffic on international routes. The Department of Trade and Industry is expected to decide in the next several weeks whether

See AIRLINES, Page 17

## British Gas Said To Be In Talks to Buy Canada Firm

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Gas PLC, the giant utility returned to the private sector last year, is near an agreement to acquire Bow Valley Industries Ltd., one of Canada's 10 largest oil and gas-exploration companies, sources at British Gas said Thursday.

A purchase of all of Bow Valley's 41.1 million shares at the stock's current price on the Toronto Stock Exchange would cost about \$78 million Canadian dollars, or \$659 million, although analysts said the shares probably would bring a premium. At mid-afternoon in Toronto, Bow Valley shares were up 25 cents to 21.375 dollars in moderately heavy trading.

The acquisition talks are "friendly" and are focusing on price, a British Gas source said. Bow Valley officials refused to comment.

A takeover of Bow Valley, which is based in Calgary, Alberta, would mark the first major acquisition by British Gas since its sale to the public last December for \$5.6 billion (\$8.9 billion at current rates). British Gas has a cash hoard estimated at more than \$1 billion.

Sir Denis Rooka, the company's chairman, has made little secret of his desire to expand its energy interests abroad and to marshal a return to oil production. In June 1984, the British government sold off British Gas's major oil interests, consolidating them into a new company, Enterprise Oil PLC, that was floated on the London Stock Exchange.

Sir Denis said on June 17, "Our wish to return to oil production is well known."

See Graham, an energy analyst with Merrill Lynch Europe Ltd. in London, said the acquisition would make "strategic sense."

"If British Gas acquires Bow Valley, which has a 14 percent stake in the Brae oil fields of the central North Sea, it will gain a lot of influence over gas developments in that area," he said. "In particular, it will gain a stake in any pipeline that is built to transport gas from the central North Sea to Brit-

ain, where British Gas is the sole supplier" of natural gas.

A source at British Gas said that Bow Valley was attractive because of its broad-based oil and gas interests, chiefly in the North Sea, Canada and Indonesia. Bow Valley's oil output was 37,600 barrels a day at the end of 1986 and is expected to climb to about 44,000 a day by 1990.

"There's lots of unexploited reserves there," the BritGas source said.

Moreover, the source said, a corporate restructuring has reduced Bow Valley's long-term debt from more than 1 billion dollars in the early 1980s to 190 million dollars at the end of 1986. Part of the reduction came through the sale last year of all Bow Valley's assets in the United States for nearly 170 million dollars.

At the end of 1986, the book value of Bow Valley's assets was 896 million dollars.

An energy analyst with a major Canadian investment bank in Toronto said that a merger negotiation between a major British energy concern and Bow Valley "seems perfectly reasonable."

The analyst said that Bow Valley's chairman and chief executive, Daryl K. Seaman, "is well into his 60s and is the only one running the show. There's no one really there to run the company beside him, so he would favor a takeover by a responsible company."

The Seaman family is understood to have divested most of its 15 percent holding in the company over the past several months. That divestment had sparked speculation in Toronto that the company was in play for a takeover.

In June, British Gas reported an 18 percent increase in pretax profit to \$1.29 billion for the year ended March 31, from \$1.1 billion a year earlier. The company's sale to the private sector in December drew in more than 4 million investors.

Bow Valley had a net loss last year of 168.6 million dollars, which included an extraordinary charge of 159.3 million. The previous year Bow had net income of \$13.1 million, including an extraordinary gain of 101.7 million dollars.

## Standard Chartered Says Divestiture Is Imminent

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC, Britain's fifth-largest bank and the only British financial institution to retain a presence in South Africa, said Thursday that a divestiture of its remaining holdings there was imminent.

The withdrawal would follow Barclays Bank PLC's divestiture of its South African holdings last November. Barclays' pullout, which stunned the South African business community, left Standard Chartered as the largest foreign bank operating in South Africa.

Standard had said last week that it was considering the sale of its 39 percent stake in Standard Bank of South Africa, or Stanbic, to the Johannesburg Stock exchange was suspended Thursday until next Tuesday at the request of Stanbic's board.

A Standard spokesman in London said the sale of Stanbic was expected to be announced within a week.

"The reasonable conclusion to be drawn from the Stanbic suspension is that the sale is imminent," he said.

The spokesman declined to name the prospective buyer or the sale price. Analysts in London say the sale will probably be to Liberty Life, the South African insurance

group that already owns 23 percent of Stanbic.

Analysts expect the stake in Stanbic to fetch the equivalent of about \$125 million.

The Standard spokesman said the decision to pull out from Stanbic was made on commercial, not political, grounds. Stanbic has remained profitable but prospects for further growth in South Africa have dimmed measurably, he said.

Until 1984, Standard Chartered held 53 percent of Stanbic. It pared its stake to 39 percent in response to public criticism.

Banking analysts in London said that the key question for Standard now will be how to remove itself from the troubled South African market at a respectable sale price.

Barclays, for example, agreed to sell its 40 percent stake in Barclays National Bank of South Africa to a group of South African companies for \$27 million, or about \$235 million at the time. But because South Africa requires foreign companies to repatriate capital in the financial rand, which is worth less than half of the commercial rand, Barclays was able to realize less than \$120 million from the sale.

Standard reports its half-year results on Aug. 18 and is expected to have set aside large sums as provisions for bad Third World debt, including some loans in South Africa. — WARREN GETLER

## Maxwell Summons Elsevier For Unspecified 'Discussions'

By Ronald van de Krol

Special to the Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Elsevier NV, entering the final stretch of its contested takeover battle for fellow Dutch publisher Kluwer NV, said Thursday it had reluctantly agreed to an invitation for "discussions" with Robert Maxwell, the British publisher.

Speculation centered on the possibility that Mr. Maxwell might be preparing to enter the takeover fray in the Dutch publishing sector, especially after being frustrated in his \$1.73 billion bid for Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. Mr. Maxwell formally ended his three-month takeover attempt for the U.S. textbook publisher on Monday.

But if Mr. Maxwell does wish to become involved, it is not immediately clear on whose side. He is widely believed to have built up holdings in both Elsevier and Kluwer.

In an unfriendly takeover attempt that is rare in Dutch business, Elsevier is battling a third Dutch publisher, Wolters Groep NV, for control of Kluwer.

Kluwer's management has agreed to merge with Wolters, but the response from shareholders to the rival offers is still being tallied.

Analysts said it was possible that both groups would win a substantial stake in Kluwer, but with neither emerging as a clear winner.

Jos Overdevest, an Elsevier spokesman, said Mr. Maxwell had surprised the company with the invitation last week.

"No date has been set, no topic of conversation has been fixed and it would be speculating to anticipate what will be said," Mr. Overdevest said, adding that the invitation had been a surprise. He declined to say whether he thought Mr. Maxwell might bid for Elsevier.

Some Dutch share analysts said that Mr. Maxwell may want merely to propose that the two companies become partners in some areas.

A merger of Kluwer and Wolters, the third- and fourth-largest Dutch publishers, would create the country's second-biggest publishing group, pushing Elsevier to

See MAXWELL, Page 15

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# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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Herald Tribune

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## U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

July 30

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# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE High Low Bid Ask

(Continued)

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
100	99	100	99
101	100	101	100
102	101	102	101
103	102	103	102
104	103	104	103
105	104	105	104
106	105	106	105
107	106	107	106
108	107	108	107
109	108	109	108
110	109	110	109

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
111	110	111	110
112	111	112	111
113	112	113	112
114	113	114	113
115	114	115	114
116	115	116	115
117	116	117	116
118	117	118	117
119	118	119	118
120	119	120	119

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
121	120	121	120
122	121	122	121
123	122	123	122
124	123	124	123
125	124	125	124
126	125	126	125
127	126	127	126
128	127	128	127
129	128	129	128
130	129	130	129

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
131	130	131	130
132	131	132	131
133	132	133	132
134	133	134	133
135	134	135	134
136	135	136	135
137	136	137	136
138	137	138	137
139	138	139	138
140	139	140	139

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
141	140	141	140
142	141	142	141
143	142	143	142
144	143	144	143
145	144	145	144
146	145	146	145
147	146	147	146
148	147	148	147
149	148	149	148
150	149	150	149

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
151	150	151	150
152	151	152	151
153	152	153	152
154	153	154	153
155	154	155	154
156	155	156	155
157	156	157	156
158	157	158	157
159	158	159	158
160	159	160	159

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
161	160	161	160
162	161	162	161
163	162	163	162
164	163	164	163
165	164	165	164
166	165	166	165
167	166	167	166
168	167	168	167
169	168	169	168
170	169	170	169

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
171	170	171	170
172	171	172	171
173	172	173	172
174	173	174	173
175	174	175	174
176	175	176	175
177	176	177	176
178	177	178	177
179	178	179	178
180	179	180	179

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
181	180	181	180
182	181	182	181
183	182	183	182
184	183	184	183
185	184	185	184
186	185	186	185
187	186	187	186
188	187	188	187
189	188	189	188
190	189	190	189

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
191	190	191	190
192	191	192	191
193	192	193	192
194	193	194	193
195	194	195	194
196	195	196	195
197	196	197	196
198	197	198	197
199	198	199	198
200	199	200	199

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
201	200	201	200
202	201	202	201
203	202	203	202
204	203	204	203
205	204	205	204
206	205	206	205
207	206	207	206
208	207	208	207
209	208	209	208
210	209	210	209

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
211	210	211	210
212	211	212	211
213	212	213	212
214	213	214	213
215	214	215	214
216	215	216	215
217	216	217	216
218	217	218	217
219	218	219	218
220	219	220	219

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
221	220	221	220
222	221	222	221
223	222	223	222
224	223	224	223
225	224	225	224
226	225	226	225
227	226	227	226
228	227	228	227
229	228	229	228
230	229	230	229

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
231	230	231	230
232	231	232	231
233	232	233	232
234	233	234	233
235	234	235	234
236	235	236	235
237	236	237	236
238	237	238	237
239	238	239	238
240	239	240	239

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
241	240	241	240
242	241	242	241
243	242	243	242
244	243	244	243
245	244	245	244
246	245	246	245
247	246	247	246
248	247	248	247
249	248	249	248
250	249	250	249

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
251	250	251	250
252	251	252	251
253	252	253	252
254	253	254	253
255	254	255	254
256	255	256	255
257	256	257	256
258	257	258	257
259	258	259	258
260	259	260	259

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
261	260	261	260
262	261	262	261
263	262	263	262
264	263	264	263
265	264	265	264
266	265	266	265
267	266	267	266
268	267	268	267
269	268	269	268
270	269	270	269

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
271	270	271	270
272	271	272	271
273	272	273	272
274	273	274	273
275	274	275	274
276	275	276	275
277	276	277	276
278	277	278	277
279	278	279	278
280	279	280	279

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
281	280	281	280
282	281	282	281
283	282	283	282
284	283	284	283
285	284	285	284
286	285	286	285
287	286	287	286
288	287	288	287
289	288	289	288
290	289	290	289

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
291	290	291	290
292	291	292	291
293	292	293	292
294	293	294	293
295	294	295	294
296	295	296	295
297	296	297	296
298	297	298	297
299	298	299	298
300	299	300	299

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
301	300	301	300
302	301	302	301
303	302	303	302
304	303	304	303
305	304	305	304
306	305	306	305
307	306	307	306
308	307	308	307
309	308	309	308
310	309	310	309

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
311	310	311	310
312	311	312	311
313	312	313	312
314	313	314	313
315	314	315	314
316	315	316	315
317	316	317	316
318	317	318	317
319	318	319	318
320	319	320	319

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
321	320	321	320
322	321	322	321
323	322	323	322
324	323	324	323
325	324	325	324
326	325	326	325
327	326	327	326
328	327	328	327
329	328	329	328
330	329	330	329

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
331	330	331	330
332	331	332	331
333	332	333	332
334	333	334	333
335	334	335	334
336	335	336	335
337	336	337	336
338	337	338	337
339	338	339	338
340	339	340	339

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
341	340	341	340
342	341	342	341
343	342	343	342
344	343	344	343
345	344	345	344
346	345	346	345
347	346	347	346
348	347	348	347
349	348	349	348
350	349	350	349

NYSE High	NYSE Low	Bid	Ask
351	350	351	350
352	351	352	351
353	352	353	352
354	353	354	353
355	354	355	354
356	355	356	355
357	356	357	356
358	357	358	357
359	358	359	358
360	359	360	359











204 214 224 234 244 254 264 274 284 294 304 314 324 334 344 354 364 374 384 394 404 414 424 434 444 454 464 474 484 494 504 514 524 534 544 554 564 574 584 594 604 614 624 634 644 654 664 674 684 694 704 714 724 734 744 754 764 774 784 794 804 814 824 834 844 854 864 874 884 894 904 914 924 934 944 954 964 974 984 994

OTC

<b>INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND</b>	<b>S.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) Ltd.</b> J.C. & T. Amiel Science	\$ 16.18	d Swissvalor New Series Universal Bond Select
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[illegible]

Dollars		
	Citicorp Plan 97	71a
	Citi Federal Aug 99	7.3425
	Citizens S-H. Mar 96	6.9025

[illegible]

70 Gb	743	20-07	100%
7 Gb	844	20-08	100%
14 Gb	944	20-09	99%
28 Gb	9,475	-	94%

[illegible]

22-23 (Gen)	4%	23-18
under 96 (Ops)	41/22	15-61
	3%	21-69
8 (Ops) 96	4%	22-68

[illegible][illegible]

Source: Credit Suisse-First



## Yen Trade Pushes Dollar Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed generally lower Thursday in fairly active trading, pressured by reports of large orders to sell dollars and buy Japanese yen. The U.S. currency rose only against the British pound.

The dollar closed in New York at 149.50 yen, down from 150.80 at Wednesday's close, at 1.8550 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8578 DM; and at 1.5370 Swiss francs, down from 1.5375.

The pound slipped, closing at \$1.5930 after \$1.5955 Wednesday.

Primarily, there were several large sell orders from Europe and the Middle East, said Christopher Bourdain, vice president of the corporate foreign exchange unit at BankAmerica International. "Basically, this set off a panic and everyone joined the party."

Mr. Bourdain suggested that the selling started with someone who had held a long dollar position for some time and was "disappointed" at its current levels.

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.8550
Swiss franc	100	1.5370
French franc	100	1.5370

"There was talk in the dollar-yen market of a large order to sell dollars against the yen," said Thomas Benfer of the Bank of Montreal.

## M-1 Rises \$4.8 Billion In U.S. in Latest Week

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$4.8 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$748.3 billion in the week ended July 20, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised up to \$743.5 billion from \$743.3 billion.

Before that "there was a rumor that the Fed and Bundesbank were in selling dollars," both events contributing to the dollar's decline.

Mr. Bourdain and Mr. Benfer agreed that there was little reaction in the market to the government report showing the index of leading indicators rose 0.8 percent in June.

Earlier in London, the dollar fell to 1.8562 DM at the close, from 1.8573 DM on Wednesday, and to 149.70 yen from 150.70.

The pound closed lower in London at \$1.5945, from \$1.6005 on Wednesday.

The pound fell in early trading, pushed down by the U.S. leading indicators. When British government bonds were sold heavily in response to the currency slide, this fueled further speculative sales.

In earlier European trading, the dollar strengthened to 1.8583 DM at the fixing in Frankfurt, from 1.8552 DM on Wednesday, and to 1.8508 French francs at the fixing in Paris, from 1.8475.

(UPI, Reuters)

## Taiwan Dollar To Appreciate

Agence France-Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan will boost the exchange rate of its dollar by a further 3 percent, to a record 30 to the U.S. dollar, in an attempt to avert trade retaliation, the central bank said Thursday.

The bank's governor, Chang Chih-cheng, said that Washington had demanded "an immediate appreciation of one more Taiwan dollar" after a 22 percent rise in the currency since July last year, as a means of narrowing the U.S. merchandise trade deficit with Taiwan. It reached \$13.5 billion in 1986.

The Taiwan dollar jumped 7 cents Thursday, to 30.96 to the U.S. unit, in its sharpest one-day rise. After six weeks of fluctuation within a 3-cent range, the Taiwan dollar rose 5 cents Wednesday on central bank intervention, to 31.03 dollars to the U.S. dollar.

## AIRLINES: BCal Goes From BA's Rival to Prospective Merger Partner

(Continued from first finance page)

to refer the issue to the monopolies commission.

"A British Airways takeover of BCal would create the biggest national airline monopoly in the Western world," Michael Ramsden, editor in chief of Flight magazine, wrote in The Times last week. "Do we want a British Aeroflot?"

But Sir Adam insisted recently, "The competition is still there, and there are greater opportunities" in the British aviation market "than there ever were before."

Born in Scotland 61 years ago, Sir Adam entered the Royal Navy during the war and became a pilot in the Fleet Air Arm. After the war, he says, times were so bad that he collected broken glass for a couple of months and sold it from a barrow to bottle makers at 25 a ton — a tale newspapers love to retell.

Next he joined BEA, first as a flying instructor, then as a pilot. He was also a pilot at West Africa Airways, based in Botswana, a small charter, until 1959.

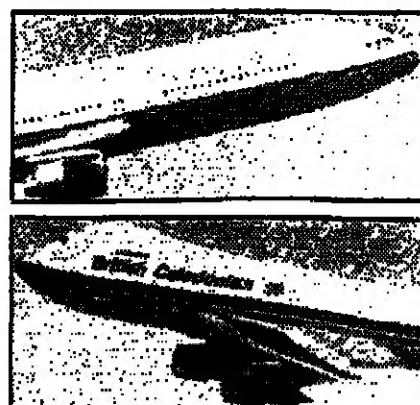
Around this time, the pilot encountered John de la Haye, a former BEA steward, in New York. The two men discovered that they shared a dream: an airline that could challenge the British government's monopoly over the industry.

In 1961 they formed Caledonian Airways, a charter operation, introducing low-cost air travel across the Atlantic. In 1970, Caledonian merged with British United Airways, becoming British Caledonian and a major international airline in the process. Adam Thomson was knighted in 1983.

Sir Adam believed that the British aviation pie was big enough for more than one carrier. According to Mr. Ramsden, the flight editor, he chose not to confront BA head-on, but competed with it "intellectually, as well as operationally, wherever the British air transport effort might be defeated or unimagined."

By 1987, British Caledonian had become a middle-size carrier with 27 jets, 7,000 employees and a web of routes that extends through Britain's

BCal had been 'hawking itself all over' for a couple of years.



heartland and as far as Tokyo, Los Angeles and Muscat. It is 28th on the list compiled by the International Air Transport Association.

But when British Airways, under Lord King, began to shed its poor image and increase its earnings in the early 1980s, British Caledonian encountered problems. First, BA was proving more competitive and second, the Conservative government decided to privatize the state carrier. Rather than adding to BCal's routes by subtracting from BA, the government arranged a route swap: BA would give up Saudi Arabia for BCal's troubled flights to South America.

"That was a complete fudge and horse trade that was nothing like the serious proposals that came from the CAA," Sir Adam said in a telephone interview last week.

That British Caledonian was seeking a merger partner came as no surprise to industry analysts. The airline had been "hawking itself all over" for a couple of years, one aviation expert said.

In recent months, BCal had held serious talks with Air Europe, a British rival in the charter business, Scandinavian Airlines System and Sabena Belgian World Airlines. According to Sir Adam, BCal was even negotiating with several U.S. airlines.

The reason, according to analysts,

was largely economic. Terrorism and the nuclear accident at Chernobyl made last year one of the bleakest in memory for trans-Atlantic carriers.

But whereas BA was cushioned by revenue from now-lucrative routes to South America and Asia, many of BCal's other routes were just as troubled. For BCal had carved out a niche as the "oil airline," with a network stretching from Dallas and Houston to Libya, Nigeria and Dubai.

"When oil prices slumped last year, so did BCal's earnings," said Stephen Clapham, an airline analyst at Hoare Govett, a stock brokerage in London.

BA, which had heavy losses in the early 1980s, managed nevertheless to post a profit of £162 million in the year ended March 31, down 17 percent from the year before, on revenue of £3.36 billion. By contrast, BCal had a £19.3 million loss in its fiscal year ended Oct. 31 on revenue of about £570 million, after record £21.7 million earnings the year before.

Analysts said that the fact that British Caledonian ended up seeking a merger with British Airways may mean that the company was far from meeting Sir Adam's target earnings of £30 million this year.

Sir Adam would not comment on finances, an area in which he must

tread delicately. He and Lord King said in announcing the merger that BCal was on the verge of profitability. Yet they must convince regulators that British Caledonian is in desperate enough straits to justify the marriage.

Sir Adam puts the blame on the American "mega-carriers" that have arisen since the U.S. air industry was deregulated in 1980. He said that the U.S. giants — American, Continental, Eastern, Delta, TWA and Pan American — have resources with which a middle-sized airline like BCal and many other European carriers could not hope to compete.

Sir Adam, in his interview, said, "The fact that we lost money last year had no effect at all" on the decision to look for a partner. "If we'd made a fortune last year, we'd still have been doing it."

At first the goal was a "cooperative arrangement," rather than a merger, Sir Adam said. BCal had already tested and found encouraging an unusual linkup with Sabena on routes from Brussels to Atlanta via London's Gatwick Airport.

British Airways' negotiator, Lord King, said that British Caledonian approached BA. But Sir Adam says that a BA senior manager half-heartedly approached a BCal counterpart.

"I said, 'We're talking to everyone else, why not talk to them too?'" said Sir Adam, who is not expected to remain with the merged airline. "It all happened in a matter of a few weeks and turned into something more than we had planned."

Now, Sir Adam's reputation as a manager has come under scrutiny. Several analysts said that British Caledonian had been unwise to have placed so much reliance on its services to oil-producing countries, and to have tried so hard to compete on trans-Atlantic routes.

But Sir Adam, looking over the last 25 years, said, "I think the points that we developed were virtually the only ones that were open to us."

"With hindsight, I would probably do the same things again."

## A Buffeting of Other Markets Seen Buffing Precious Metals

Reuters

LONDON — Uncertain prospects for the dollar, interest rates, inflation and equities should continue to boost investor activity in precious metals in 1987, commodity analysts at Shearson Lehman Brothers said Thursday in a mid-year review of metal markets.

Even though supplies of gold are larger than required to meet fundamental demand, the metal should rise this autumn on increased investor interest, it said.

Precious metals are a traditional hedge against currency uncertainty and inflation, and if equity markets falter, a major flight into precious metals could push gold above \$500 an ounce from about \$457 now.

Gold's strength may be short-lived, though, with prices declining to trade near the top of a \$450 to \$500 range. For 1988, Shearson forecasts prices at \$460 to \$480.

Shearson puts the 1987 gold supply, includ-

ing scrap, at 1,543 metric tons, up from 1,502 last year, and 12.5 percent higher than total consumption of 1,371 tons, down from 1,380 in 1986.

Sales from Eastern bloc countries are forecast at 300 tons in 1987, down from 402 last year. Improved oil revenues this year could reduce Soviet sales, but increased production in China could create sustained sales.

Use of gold in jewelry is expected to rise 12 percent to 925 tons from 828 in 1986. The coin sector should remain healthy, but fail to match last year's sales levels.

Platinum will rely on investment purchases to buoy prices, as the market will remain in surplus through 1988 following increased mine supply, primarily from South Africa.

Shearson puts platinum supply in 1987 at 102 tons, rising to 105 in 1988. Industrial demand is likely to stagnate this year at 88.2 tons, but rise six percent in 1988 to 93.2.

The largest use of platinum is in catalytic converters to curb automobile pollution. This accounted for 32.7 tons of demand in 1986, but is likely to dip to 31.7 tons in 1987 before rising to 34 tons in 1988.

Last week's move by European Community environment ministers to tighten pollution standards led to a \$10 rally in platinum on Tuesday, and the metal is now trading around \$599 an ounce. Rallies above \$600 are a possibility, Shearson said, but the average for the second half of 1987 is put at \$570.

Jewelry is platinum's second biggest market, still dominated by Japan.

Silver prices should trade through 1988 at \$7.60 to \$8.20 per ounce, compared with \$8 currently. Fundamental factors would not sustain prices above \$6, Shearson said, as supply of 15,281 tons in 1987 will outstrip demand by 2,181 tons. In 1988, silver supply at 15,140 tons would be 1,840 tons above demand.

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

A

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

B

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

C

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

D

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

E

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

F

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

G

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

H

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

I

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

J

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

K

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

L

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

M

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

N

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

O

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

P

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Q

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

R

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

S

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

T

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

U

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

V

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

W

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

X

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Y

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Z

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AA

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AB

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AC

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AD

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AE

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AF

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AG

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AH

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AI

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AJ

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AK

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AL

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AM

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AN

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

AO

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. % High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

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**Unscramble these four Jumbles,  
one letter to each square, to form  
four ordinary words.**

**LOCON**

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**INORM**

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**YAUNES**

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**CORHUG**

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Answer:** <sup>44</sup>

[illegible]

<b>Accident</b>	14 57 7 45	ci	Toronto	23 70 21 74
<b>Sydney</b>	14 57 7 45	ci	Washington	23 70 21 74

ci-cloudy; b-busy; h-hail; o-overcast; p-poorly cloudy; n-no showers; s-snow; st-stormy.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL:** Eighty cloudy. **FRANKFURT:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - LONDON:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - SAN FRANCISCO:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - SEATTLE:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - SINGAPORE:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - SYDNEY:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - TAIPEI:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - TOKYO:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - VANCOUVER:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - WASHINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

**FRIDAY'S FORECAST - YOKOHAMA:** Partly cloudy. **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. **ROME:** Partly cloudy. **TELE AVIS:** Partly cloudy. **WILMINGTON:** Partly cloudy. **WIND:** 14-18 mph. **TEMP:** 21-25 C. **MOON:** 14-18%.

THE FIRST THING I'M GONNA DO WHEN WE GET HOME IS RUN OVER TO SEE CHARLES

BE CAREFUL, MARCIE... EVERY BROKEN LOVE TAKES FIVE YEARS OFF YOUR LIFE!

LAST TIME YOU SAID IT WAS ONE YEAR...

I'VE DONE SOME MORE RESEARCH!

WHEN ARE WE GOING TO STOP HAVING MEAT-BALLS EVERY NIGHT?

WHEN YOU GUYS STOP MAKING JOKES ABOUT THEM

7-31

MANDATORY MORATORIUM ON MEATBALL MIRTH

MARK WAPNER

THE PRICE OF THINGS IS GOING UP SO FAST, I CAN'T AFFORD TO BUY ANY MORE.

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WILL YOU MARRY ME BACK TO MY PET?

SURE WILL, NO, LIES WITHOUT YOU.

I'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO BE A MARRIAGE COUNSELOR, BUT I NEVER FIGURED IT WOULD BE SO FLIPPING COMPLICATED!

7-31

WHY DID I TAKE THIS JOB? I'M MORE SUITED FOR OUTDOOR WORK

THERE'S ALWAYS THE PASTURE

T. J. VAN FLEET

THIS IS WHERE WINGGATE HAS HIS FOUR O'CLOCK CLASS. YOU'RE 2 MINUTES EARLY. TIME FOR A SOFT DRINK? CAN I BUY YOU ONE?

DO YOU MIND IF I CALL YOU SOME- TIME? MY NAME'S JACK DELANEY.

MAYBE NEXT TIME, I'VE GOT TO MAKE A COUPLE OF PHONE CALLS.

I'D LIKE THAT JACK... BUT I DON'T HAVE A PHONE; I'LL SEE YOU AROUND, I'M SURE!

WHAT A JERK!

7:31

Star Trek

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*Via Agence France Presse* Closing prices in local currencies, July 3

[illegible]

PREVIOUS : 1074.70	For information only
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 2374.50	Petrobras
Previous : 2353.70	Varia

[illegible]

By Michael Lesy. 250 pages. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

“THERE is a forbidden zone marked on the map of twentieth-century American culture, a place every citizen knows but fears to enter,” Michael Leszy announces somewhat portentously at the opening of his latest book. “It is the zone of death, the modern American Hades.” Most of us would like to know this forbidden zone without getting too close to it. Leszy argues, but the only “solution” to our fascination is to enter it.

This he proceeds to do by meeting the “professionals who deal with death”—medical pathologists, homicide detectives, animal slaughterers, death-row wardens, undertakers, soldiers, hospital attendants and undertakers. Oddly enough, reading these experiences is not repellent. It’s true that the book is much too much as potentially morbid and gruesome as the photographs, emblems, the slaughter of cattle, the aftermath of suicides and murder, descriptions of atrocities committed in war. It kills a steer with an air-gun. It is as “easy” as hitting pop flies to the outfield. It is as appalling to discover.

Yet nothing that Leszy describes makes us avert our eyes. No black pall ever envelops his prose. Partly this is because the people

BOMB TERRA MAD  
 AVER STEER DARE  
 NAME PHASE ELLA  
 GLOAT EDUCATION  
 THOR LALA  
 ISTHEBEST TIARRA  
 NEA NEAT COLLAR  
 FISH SLAVE SILYS  
 ENTIRE RILL BIO  
 REESE PROVISION  
 TEAL LEFT  
 FOROLDAGE EIGER  
 IGOR ANENT NAYVE  
 SLAY PENCE GLEN  
 TEN TREED YARD

... ..

By Alan Truscott

IT IS understandable that a player who has a rare opportunity to take part in a world championship should have a feeling of euphoria when he sits down and that may lead to imprudences or disaster. It can also lead to triumph as it did on the disgraced deal from the Epson Worldwise Bridge contest in May.

Sitting South, in a game at Raffles Club, was Dr. Jay Becke of Glenside, Pa., who had he says, every intention of winning the world title. His raise to two clubs was "inverted" and strong, and the rebid of three clubs by his partner Everett Young of Lafayette, La., was weak.

After deciding that the ridiculous

chances of Al-  
hundred, a  
hurry speech  
opposition  
at a 5-4  
Matter  
what wh  
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heart kn  
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from the  
collected  
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South  
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The rem  
viciously  
prospects  
good. Th  
three no  
two club

him, Burke looked happily at his opponents and a libtizer and found himself announcing "three no-trump." Overtaken by his first-dial euphoria, he had taken himself from a sensible contract, which would have given him a good score, into a foolish one.

The heart queen was laid, and Burke inspected the dummy in horror. The opponents were about to establish hearts, and he was a long way from nine tricks. If the hearts split 6-3 and the player with six had no entry there might be a

misses have developed such a variety of evasions to make their work palatable. They make sensual jokes. They fragment responsibility. They invoke jargon. They claim to be technicians. A detective tolerates "the garbage" he sees because one of the Ten Commandments holds that "Thou shalt not kill."

But largely Lsey's subject is tolerable because his prose is so clean. He seems to have learned something from the pathologist who warns him that watching a post-mortem may be too much for him because "the gestalt of the scene" will do him in. "We look at specific things: this organ, that organ; its size, shape, color, weight. We don't see the whole gestalt the body laid out on the table. You might, and that might be too much."

Apparently, it wasn't. And this is because Lsey — whose previous books include two studies of American history through photographs, "Wounded Death Trip" and "Real Life: Louisville in the Twenties" — learned to look at specific things. Instead of the body laid out on a table, he sees organs. Instead of the gesture in a slaughterhouse he sees blood that is "brighter than a candy apple, shinier than the finish on a fast car, much more alluring than the reddest lipstick."

—

type. For guiding us into the tormented souls. Many motives, to judge from hints that are strewn throughout his text. Fear, for example. Identification with his dying father. Survival guilt for having escaped the Holocaust. Disapproval of Americans for averting their eyes and "instead of gazing at death," watching violence. Existence of the long look at the steady stream of victims, we switch back and forth from inevitable epiphany to the other. Ordinary and violent death, death as an actual part of life, has become so rare that when it occurs among us it reverberates like a handclap in an empty auditorium.

What Levy has finally accomplished is the reverse of the fable told in the epigraph to John O'Hara's novel, "Appointment in Samarra" (which, incidentally, Levy invokes without crediting to its proper source, Somerset Maugham). Instead of fleeing Death, he rushes eagerly to meet Death in Samarra. But nowhere in these pages does he evoke Death's emptiness and oblivion. What he encounters in Samarra is only Death's paraphernalia. Nowhere in "The Forbidden Zone" do we meet Death's nothing.

The New York Times.

\_\_\_\_\_

about one chance in a million," he decided, particularly in the face of the failure of the other two bids. "Hearts hinted at a bad squeeze, but I was quickly enough: South had the ace he needed. When he led to the spade king and continued the suit he knew what to do. He judged correctly that East had been squeezed."

Making this improbable contract gave North-South 58 match points out of a possible 100 on a predetermined scale. After one deal they were perhaps leading the world in a field of some 70,000 contestants.

the singleton, King, was docked to East, breadfist in waist, heart return, and out thankfully when some one was cashed. Winning hearts were obtained on his left, and the ties were now quite near distant head in the dummy and winners left this end.

NORTH  
 ♠A10  
 ♥VJ  
 ♦KQJ  
 ♣K1073  
 WEST(D)  
 ♠523  
 ♥K10884  
 ♦K  
 ♣K  
 EAST  
 ♠Q108  
 ♥K107  
 ♦A10  
 ♣J93  
 SOUTH  
 ♠K7  
 ♥K52  
 ♦10876  
 ♣A53

North and South were vulnerable.  
 The bidding:  
 West      North      East      South  
 Pass      1♣      Pass      2♣  
 Pass      2♣      Pass      3NT  
 Pass      Pass      Pass      Pass

West led the heart queen.

5771 Mark Ross	3144	13%	14%
5279 Minnover	532	31%	32%

[illegible]



## SPORTS

## What to Give a Man Who Hits Everything?

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — To American League pitchers, Mark McGwire is the Jesse James of sluggers. When he leaves town, the hurlers huddle together in shock like befuddled deputy sheriffs. What now? Will he rob the bank, the train or the stagecoach? Where do we put the gold shipment next time?

This month, the Red Sox have been McGwire's favorite home victims. Just like the Tigers in May and the Indians in June, the Sox have been hit by McGwire's 37 home runs in Oakland's 101 games (on pace for 59 in the 162-game schedule) lit up by Bruce Hurst on the Fourth of July, then tied firecrackers on the Fourth of July. A week later, he hit home on the Fourth of July. A week later, he hit home on the Fourth of July.

"We're kind of confused on how to pitch this guy," said Boston veteran Dwight Gooden. "He's got the rest of the world. The Red Sox have changed pitches, speeds and locations. McGwire has merely changed directions. Left-field bleachers. Center-field wall. Right-field fence. The theory that McGwire will be figured out 'the second time around' isn't holding water. The Red Sox have seen him four times, including seven games this month, and McGwire hits them better the more he sees them."

In fact, McGwire is hitting everybody better. His average has climbed to .294, he's on an 11-game hitting streak and he has 37 RBIs in 30 games to take the American League RBI lead with 83; not bad for a player dubbed Marco Solo for his bases-empty homers.

"It looks like he hits every kind of pitch the same — waaaaay back," said Hurst. "He's a pure slugger right now. Yet he looks real comfortable on everything. He obviously has strength, but he's got a quick bat, too, which is rare for a big man. He can swing late and still hit it out."

Such thoughts put the whole league in a funk. Roger Clemens said he had to go after the big kid with low smoke because that's the way he pitches everybody. But sooner or later, he knows McGwire is going to teach him. "He can hit the low ball and the 90-mph fastball, too. He can hit one off anybody anytime."

"He's a low breaking-ball hitter. He likes the ball down more than up and soft more than hard," said veteran Bob Stanley, as confident as if the words had come to him carved on a tablet. At the moment, that's the general wisdom.

Right fielder Brian, having seen the results of this strategy — passing over his head at high altitude — isn't so sure. "He hits the high fastball, too. Last time, we pitched him up and he just went to right center — with power."

When pitchers look for weaknesses, they often start by finding a trademark in a hitter's stance. What he does differently gives away what he cannot do.

For the most part, McGwire is a strange hybrid. He upstarts slightly, finishes with his weight balanced or back and fires his front hip open to launch his swing — all Ted Williams power-hitting gospel. Yet he finish-

es high, right hand off the bat, and has been taught golf theory by his dentist father since he could walk.

McGwire's real quirk is a crouch so distinct that he seems about to sit on a stool. Unusual for anyone, rare in a slugger.

"He sure bends over. So, he's going to get hit," said Evans. "The only thing to do is bust him inside. We hit him twice in one game. And we weren't even trying to throw at him. He just stays right there."

The second pitch hit McGwire in the helmet earlier. While the benches cleared, he just jogged to first, eyes down. "I like his makeup. Nice kid," said Stanley of McGwire's first big-league beating.

Will turning the other cheek mean fewer balls at McGwire's head? "No," said Stanley bluntly. "If he goes out to the mound, there won't be too many guys that will hit him, 'cause he'll break you in half."

The feeling here is that McGwire will have the best home year of his whole career this season. With the help of a rabbit ball, a cool home park, a relatively media-free town, a pennant race to distract him and a lineup with Jose Canseco, Carney Lansford and Reggie Jackson to protect him, McGwire will hit 55 homers in a year.

Come Oct. 1, we'll still be hoping for a hot streak like his five homers in two games against Cleveland. But he won't catch either Babe Ruth or Roger Maris.

What McGwire is trying to do is outside baseball's laws. And 13 pitching staffs are hot on his trail.



Mark McGwire rounds bases for the 37th time this year.

## Rookie McGwire Hits 37th Homer, But Angels Prevail

OAKLAND, California — Mark McGwire did not feel like celebrating much Wednesday despite becoming the first American League rookie in 37 years to strike 37 home runs in a single season.

McGwire was more concerned about the impact another digit in

## Royals Trade Biancalana for Stottlemire Jr.

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri —

Buddy Biancalana, whose play in the 1985 World Series transformed him into a minor league hero, was traded Wednesday by the Kansas City Royals to the Houston Astros for minor-league pitcher Mel Stottlemire Jr.

Biancalana was sent to the Royals' Class AAA team in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 21. Biancalana had a .213 batting average in parts of six seasons with the Royals. He was traded by the TV talk show host, David Letterman, for his light hitting during the Royals' 1985 championship season but wound up second among the Royals in on-base percentage during the World Series and was a guest on Letterman's show.

Stottlemire was the Astros' No. 1 pick in the secondary phase of the 1985 January draft.

home with one out in the 10th, lifting New York to victory.

Expos 11, Cubs 3: In Chicago, Tim Lincecum and Vance Law hit consecutive homers in the fifth, by which time Montreal had a 7-0 lead.

Reds 15, Padres 3: In Cincinnati, Dave Parker slammed a three-run homer and had three RBIs for the second time in a week to pace a 19-hit assault against San Diego. Parker drove in six against Montreal on July 23.

Giants 16, Dodgers 2: In Los Angeles, Chili Davis drove in five runs with a homer and double and Mike Krukow earned his first victory since April 28 to pace San Francisco's drubbing of the Dodgers.

Braves 5, Astros 3: In Atlanta, Dale Murphy hit his 27th home run and Gerald Perry stole a club record three bases to lead the Braves past Houston.

Phillies 4, Pirates 3: In Pittsburgh, Don Carman scattered six hits over six innings and Von Hayes and Milt Thompson hit home runs, leading Philadelphia to a victory.

(UPI, AP)

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## 3 Players Dispute Smith's Comments

NEW YORK (AP) — Keith Hernandez of the New York Mets, Jeffrey Leonard of the San Francisco Giants and former major-league infielder Delia Berra dispute allegations by Lomnie Smith of the Kansas City Royals that baseball's crackdown on drugs is "a joke."

Hernandez, Leonard, Berra and Smith were among seven players disciplined by Commissioner Peter Ueberroth in February 1986 for their involvement with drugs. To avoid a one-year suspension, each player agreed to donate 10 percent of his 1986 base salary to drug programs, to submit to random drug testing and to contribute 100 hours of anti-drug community service.

Smith said in an interview with the Kansas City Times on Tuesday that he had yet to be tested in 1987. He also said that he still owed about half of his \$85,000 fine and that the commissioner's office had not verified that he did his 100 hours of community service.

Hernandez, Berra and Leonard said that the commissioner's office had kept up with them and their penalties and that they are all being tested.

## Sugar Bowl Signs New 3-Year Pact

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (AP) — The Southeast Conference and the Sugar Bowl have announced a new contract that will send the SEC champion to the New Orleans event for the next three years.

The new contract includes the New Year's Day game of 1988, 1989 and 1990 and includes a provision for a review period after the 1989 game for consideration of at least a one-year extension of the agreement. The agreement includes a minimum guarantee provision that is projected to be competitive with the amounts paid by the Cotton, Orange and Fiesta bowls, but the Sugar Bowl declined to announce the amount.

The SEC and Sugar Bowl reached agreement for the first time in 1977, and the payout has grown from just over \$900,000 in 1977 to \$2.55 million for the 1987 game.

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Wednesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	50	48	.510	0
New York	49	49	.500	0
Los Angeles	48	50	.490	0
Seattle	47	51	.480	0
California	46	52	.470	0
Oakland	45	53	.460	0
Minnesota	44	54	.450	0
Chicago	43	55	.440	0
Detroit	42	56	.430	0
Philadelphia	41	57	.420	0
San Francisco	40	58	.410	0
St. Louis	39	59	.400	0
Atlanta	38	60	.390	0
San Diego	37	61	.380	0
Houston	36	62	.370	0
Montreal	35	63	.360	0
Pittsburgh	34	64	.350	0
Cleveland	33	65	.340	0
Baltimore	32	66	.330	0
Washington	31	67	.320	0
Indianapolis	30	68	.310	0
San Jose	29	69	.300	0
Portland	28	70	.290	0
Seattle	27	71	.280	0
San Francisco	26	72	.270	0
San Diego	25	73	.260	0
Los Angeles	24	74	.250	0
San Jose	23	75	.240	0
Portland	22	76	.230	0
Seattle	21	77	.220	0
San Francisco	20	78	.210	0
San Diego	19	79	.200	0
Los Angeles	18	80	.190	0
San Jose	17	81	.180	0
Portland	16	82	.170	0
Seattle	15	83	.160	0
San Francisco	14	84	.150	0
San Diego	13	85	.140	0
Los Angeles	12	86	.130	0
San Jose	11	87	.120	0
Portland	10	88	.110	0
Seattle	9	89	.100	0
San Francisco	8	90	.090	0
San Diego	7	91	.080	0
Los Angeles	6	92	.070	0
San Jose	5	93	.060	0
Portland	4	94	.050	0
Seattle	3	95	.040	0
San Francisco	2	96	.030	0
San Diego	1	97	.020	0
Los Angeles	0	98	.010	0
San Jose	0	99	.000	0
Portland	0	100	.000	0

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
East Division				
New York	51	49	.510	0
Detroit	49	51	.490	0
Toronto	48	52	.480	0
Minnesota	47	53	.470	0
Baltimore	46	54	.460	0
Cleveland	45	55	.450	0
West Division				
Los Angeles	50	50	.500	0
Oakland	49	51	.490	0
California	48	52	.480	0
Kansas City	47	53	.470	0
Seattle	46	54	.460	0
Chicago	45	55	.450	0
NATIONAL LEAGUE				
East Division				
St. Louis	51	49	.510	0
Montreal	50	50	.500	0
New York	49	51	.490	0
Chicago	48	52	.480	0
Philadelphia	47	53	.470	0
Pittsburgh	46	54	.460	0
West Division				
Cincinnati	50	50	.500	0
San Francisco	49	51	.490	0
Houston	48	52	.480	0
Atlanta	47	53	.470	0
Los Angeles	46	54	.460	0
San Diego	45	55	.450	0

## Cowboys Report All Volunteers Passed AIDS Test

The Associated Press

THOUSAND OAKS, California —

The Dallas Cowboys have become the first National Football League team to give voluntary AIDS testing, and the club's president, Tex Schramm, said all of the players who had taken the test so far had passed.

"Fortunately, everybody was negative," he said. "It helps to know that we have an AIDS-free club. There has been a lot of concern that AIDS blood can be transmitted from a carrier to someone who has an abrasion. There are a lot of cuts and scratches in football."

There were 29 veteran players

and 77 rookies and free agents in the Cowboys camp as of Wednesday. The Dallas Times Herald quoted a team physician as saying that about 95 percent of the veterans and 80 percent of the rookies agreed to the testing when they reported to camp.

Meanwhile in San Angelo, Texas, the Houston Oilers' coach, Jerry Glavinski, said his team was offering a screening test on a voluntary basis. He said a doctor was brought in during Houston's minicamp several weeks ago to lecture on the dangers of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"We made a deal with the football team that anyone could be tested that wanted to be tested," Glavinski said.

The Cowboys' testing program met with most players' approval.

"It's a great idea because we all live together six months out of the year," quarterback Danny White said. "I'm surprised other teams haven't done something like AIDS testing. I think it's critical. We even use the same razor blades."

Running back Tony Dorsett said: "I think it's a good thing on a volunteer basis. It's free, too. They tell me as AIDS test is very expensive. I'm glad the club decided to do this type of thing."

## Tyson's Greatest Opponent Could Be Himself

By Phil Berger

New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — Since the early boxing line established him as a 7-1 favorite against Tony Tucker in the fight for the undisputed heavyweight title here Saturday, Mike Tyson's stock has gone up at sports books across this city.

Depending on the vagaries of the waning hour, Tyson has been favored lately at odds between 10-1 and 14-1.

But even as the sense of Tyson's invincibility against foes such as Tucker, the International Boxing Federation champion, has grown, another line of thought has begun to circulate. This one considers Tyson himself as a potential threat to his success.

That premise has been pushed so hard lately — with reports of Tyson's turning "uncontrollable" and even bailing his training camp — that after the final news conference Wednesday for Saturday night's fight, the 21-year-old Tyson addressed the situation. "Anything," he said, "that makes me go off the track, I'm not going to do it."

Tyson denied reports that he and his trainer, Kevin Rooney, had been at odds lately. So did Rooney.

"I don't know who starts those rumors, but they're untrue," Rooney said. "We never shout at each other."

Rooney said the reports of dissension in the Tyson camp had prompted his mother back in New York to phone and ask about them.

"There must be a spy in the gym, making up stories," Rooney said. "I don't have to yell at Mike Tyson. Once he's in the gym, he's a very hard worker."

Another report had Tyson jumping camp to fly to Los Angeles to be with his friend, the television actress Robin Givens.

But Jim Jacobs, co-manager with Bill Cayton



Mike Tyson at news conference.

of Tyson, said the story was untrue. Jacobs insisted that Tyson left camp here July 17 and flew to Albany to see Camille Ewald. She is the 81-year-old woman in whose Catskill, New York, home Tyson has lived since being paroled at age 14 from an upstate New York juvenile corrections facility to his boxing mentor, Cus D'Amato.

But if Alysheba doesn't need Lasix, then why did he beat Bet Twice when he received the medication before the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness, and then lost to him by 14 lengths in the Belmont Stakes?

"I don't know how you can say Lasix had anything to do with it," Van Berg insisted Wednesday. "In the Belmont, the horse got turned sideways entering the stretch and still got beat for second by only a nose and a neck."

Yes, Alysheba did get bumped entering the stretch, and the incident did cost him second place. But that doesn't mean that the outcome of the whole race can be dismissed.

Alysheba was hopelessly out of contention when he reached the final turn of the Belmont. He got into trouble because he was not quick or sharp enough to zip past the horses who wound up getting in his way. It was hard to find any other reasonable explanation for Alysheba's showing except the absence of Lasix. He had trained well; he figured to be suited by the distance, and high-class horses rarely have random "off days."

Racing fans may want to root for Van Berg in the Haskell, because his decision to forgo Lasix was a gutsy and honorable one, but it wouldn't be advisable to bet on him under these conditions. In fact, Van Berg might have conceded the advantage to the third contender in the Haskell field, Lost Code, who has won seven straight races while taking Lasix.

Van Berg consistently has disputed the notion that Alysheba needs the drug, and on Saturday he will try to prove it in a bold way. "I'm going to tell you flat out," the trainer said Wednesday. "I'm not going to use Lasix."

Van Berg said he was more concerned about a skin rash that has been bothering Alysheba this week than any respiratory problems.

Van Berg and various experts could contend before the Belmont that Alysheba didn't really need Lasix, which he had received only as a "precaution" after he underwent an operation for an entrapped epiglottitis. That argument seemed reasonable until June 6.

NEW YORK — Sent Paul Zimella, infielder, outright to Columbus of the International League. Sent Roberto Kelly, outfielder, from Columbus.

OAKLAND — Activated Alvin Gentry, shortstop, from the disabled list. Released Jamarie Lankford, infielder.

FOOTBALL  
National Football League  
DETROIT — Signed Mark Collins, 1986 Jackie and Leland Harris and Bret Welch, wide receivers.

## World Record for Javelin

Petra Felke of East Germany in her record-breaking javelin throw. Felke's throw, at a track and field meet in Leipzig, East Germany, on Wednesday, measured 78.90 meters. The toss surpassed by more than a meter the record of 77.44 meters set by Fatima Whitbread of Britain on Aug. 28, 1986, in Stuttgart.

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## OBSERVER

## Popcorn on the Brain

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — A month of movies:

"A Room With a View" — This movie is so pretty that finding fault with it makes you feel like an enemy of art, but the truth is, it doesn't stick to your ribs. Three weeks later you can't remember what it was all about.

It's too easy to make pretty movies nowadays. If the makers of this one had had to film it in black and white using painted scenery in a studio, they might have struggled harder to bring E.M. Forster's difficult characters to life. It's not easy with Forster, but why tackle high literature if you're afraid of trying to bully it into movie material?

"Blue Velvet" — What in the world is supposed to be going on in this movie? Why don't they fix the elevator in that apartment house? How did that naked woman get all the way across town and onto the teen hero's front porch? What keeps that dead guy standing upright in the parlor? Why doesn't the nightclub owner make his singing star learn more than one song? Is Dennis Hopper playing an authentic psycho or just overacting? Come on now, life in Lumberton, North Carolina, isn't really this much fun, is it? This is a put-on, isn't it?

"Full Metal Jacket" — This movie is something else, which is sportsmanlike in meaning: unique, an abstract meditation on humanity's passion for murdering itself. The rewards of being a marine? You get to "see the world, meet interesting people and kill them," somebody says.

However, enough already with the technical expertise in fake blood and gore. Hold the Grand Guignol for the teen market, Stanley. Remember Bogart, Cagney and Robinson getting shot. They winced, clutched their vests where the bullet went in, and you knew it was fatal. Movie bullets nowadays are merciless. Chunks of the shot party explode in geysers of blood. Here's another instance of high-tech skills distracting, in this case by disgusting, the audience.

"Pee-wee" — In 1931, soap-chunker hick-town factory girl Joan Crawford gets top billing over rich city fellow Clark Gable. Old viewers will be reminded of days when they saw two movies like this

for only 10 cents and came out feeling robbed.

"It Happened One Night" — Nothing's perfect, but this is close. In the present era of the TV phony coming suckers by the millions, for their millions and/or their millions of votes, it is delightful to revisit 1934 when the whole country, which loved this film, fell for two people who hadn't a drop of ketchup in them. A great antidote for almost every 1987 thing you see on television, from White House to soap opera.

"Elmer Gantry" — OK, it's top-draw and Burt Lancaster is socko as Elmer, but does it have to go on all night? It's sad to see a good movie wear out its welcome, and since this one was made in 1960 the movie that doesn't know when to quit has become a commonplace. Why have Americans become so afraid to go to bed that they will listen to guests drone on long after the cat has been put out?

"The Mosquito Coast" — Fine book, lousy flick.

"The Witches of Eastwick" — Some actors are born to ham it up on film. John Barrymore was one, Jack Nicholson another. And a good thing, too, in this movie because they've got the three women (the "witches" of John Updike's book) all wrong. The movie makes them girls. Why do movies always have to reduce women to girls? Except in Stephen King vehicles, girls are almost always less interesting than women. Since these three are no exceptions, the job of saving the movie is left squarely up to Nicholson. It's a pleasure watching him do it.

"Temppoo" — We're in Japan. Gangster and sexy moll take front-row movie seats. Attendants bring them a mouth-watering meal, complete with champagne. Gangster looks down from screen at us in the audience holding our dreary popcorn. He exudes contempt for people who settle for such degraded food in movie theaters, and you immediately know this is going to be a great movie, just as you know "Mister Roberts" was going to be great the moment you heard Ensign Pulver threatening to blow the captain off the toilet. Japan now does for movies what it has long done for cars.

New York Times Service

# Timothy Dalton Puts His Stamp on Agent 007

By Benedict Nightingale  
New York Times Service

LONDON — For Timothy Dalton, James Bond is a fascinating paradox: a killer who loathes killing, a vulnerable and sensitive man-machine, an introverted extrovert, a cynical man of principle, a warm and chivalrous lover doomed to reject the women who venture into his sexual force-field. But then Timothy Dalton is a bit of a paradox himself. He's a veteran of the Royal Shakespeare Company, a serious actor, recently Antony to Vanessa Redgrave's Cleopatra, and the dashing new 007, complete with guns and fast cars and vodka martinis, "shaken not stirred."

What's more, he's somehow managed to become James Bond after refusing the role on no less than three occasions. In 1971, when he was 25, he was asked if he was interested in taking over Sean Connery, but he thought that would be "the most foolish move possible," given the likely hostility of a grieving public to his youth and pretensions. Eight years ago, when Roger Moore was pondering withdrawal, he was sounded out again; but again he declined, this time because he felt unsuited to the series' high-tech, funhouse style.

The third offer came in spring of 1986, when Dalton was committed to a Shakespearean season in London's West End. But the producers kept finding to find the new Bond they wanted and so kept postponing the starting date of "The Living Daylights." They asked Dalton to reconsider and start shooting in the fall instead of the summer and at last last his answer was yes. Between his last night as Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew" and his first day before the cameras as Bond, he was able to fit in the movie "Brenda Starr," in which Brooke Shields plays the woman reporter and Dalton "an Englishman living in the depths of the Amazonian jungle breeding black orchids without whose juice he'd go insane."



Dalton as the new Bond.

"The Living Daylights," which opens Friday in New York, is important for Dalton, who is well aware of the fate of George Lazenby, the actor who took over Bond from Sean Connery and played the role once only. "If I fail," he says wryly, "it will be a world-famous failure." But the movie is doing well in London, and Dalton seems relaxed as he discusses it. He laughs often and freely, yet isn't afraid of talking earnestly and energetically about becoming and being James Bond: "If you're to do your work as an actor, you've got to think seriously about it, even if you're in the lightest comedy or thriller."

Though his father was in advertising, his paternal grandfather was very much a man of the stage, a vaudeville performer who became an agent and ended up running a chain of variety-shows. But Dalton didn't see a play until he was 16, when a touring "Macbeth" came to a theater near to the family's Derbyshire home. After an enthusiastic diet that until then had consisted mainly of movies, he was exhilarated by the experience of seeing "real people creating an extraordinary, magic world while they were in a room with you."

He joined the Amateur National Youth Theatre in London, beginning his career by playing a

serving man in "Coriolanus." Then it was off to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and, before he'd finished his course there, to the prestigious Birmingham Rep. In 1966, his first year as a professional, he played Oliver in "As You Like It" in the West End, and was featured in a television series and appeared as the king of France in the film "The Lion in Winter," alongside Katharine Hepburn and Peter O'Toole.

The pace hasn't often slackened since. On the big screen, he's been Heathcliff in "Wuthering Heights" and Darnley in "Mary Queen of Scots." He's been Rochester in a highly-regarded television version of "Jane Eyre." On the London stage, he's been Henry V. Robert Hood, Ransom and Elton in "Love's Labor's Lost," the last two for the Royal Shakespeare Company. When the company opened its Barbican Theatre with a production of both parts of "Henry IV" in 1982, he was lured back to play Hotspur.

When he began to prepare seriously for the part of Bond, he read all of Ian Fleming's work, including the short story "The Living Daylights," on which the new movie is based:

"I felt it would be wrong to pluck the character out of thin air, or to base him on any of my predecessors' interpretations. Instead, I went to the man who created him, and I was astonished. I'd read a couple of the books years ago, and I thought I'd find them trivial now, but I thoroughly enjoyed every one. It's not just that they're a terrific sense of adventure and you get very involved. On those pages I discovered a Bond I'd never seen on the screen, a quite extraordinary man, a man I really wanted to play, a man of contradictions and opposites."

"He can be ruthless and determined, yet we're constantly aware what a serious, intelligent, thinking, feeling human being he is. He's a man of principle too, almost an idealist, but one who sees that he's living in a world without principle, in which ideals



Dalton in scene from "The Living Daylights."

are cheaply bought and sold. He's a man who wants human contact; the need for love seems to overflow from him. Yet he can't afford emotional involvement, he can't fall in love or marry or have children because that would prevent him functioning in a world where the possibility of his death is ever-present.

"Above all, I realized that he hates to kill. He recalls that when he was young, he thought it was all in the cause of righteousness, but now he perceives his assassinations as dirty murders. He kills himself by killing someone who's himself on the other side. Yet he carries on, always regretting it, always trying to shut it out of his mind. Altogether, it seemed to me that Bond was a complex man, with many more facets than I'd realized. Not a shining knight, but someone deeply unhappy with his job, suffering from confusion, cynicism, moral revulsion and what Fleming calls *acidity*."

But Dalton is quick to emphasize that the books are also immensely entertaining thrillers. "Yes, Bond is a hero, someone with tenacity and resilience and resolution, someone who can pull out extraordinary qualities in a crisis. But he's a real hero, not a superman but someone who feels fear, someone who's constantly described as having inside him that twist and wrench with fear, someone who leaves you understanding exactly what it's like to be in a terrifying situation. Someone the reader can identify with."

"And of course he's fun, he has a just for fun, he gambles, he drinks, he drives fast cars, he has casual sex or at least falls in love for a rather limited time. But

that's because he lives on the edge of life and wants to live it to the full while he's still got it. To me, that's perfectly human."

Dalton thinks he's personally as different from 007 as could be. For instance, he loves classical music, the drama, the opera. "And I think Bond only once went into a theater, and that was when he was following someone."

In real life Dalton's most physically taxing interest is singing. His personal life he keeps firmly off limits to interviewers, though they're still apt to lob him impertinent questions about his long-term friendship with Vanessa Redgrave.

Dalton's next project, planned for the late fall, is playing opposite Redgrave in O'Neill's rarely produced "Touch of the Poet" in London's West End. He's determined to keep alternating between stage and screen, keep choosing parts that excite him, keep a creative variety in his life.

In fact, his hope is that Bond will open options, not close them. "If you're a success, you get offered major parts in other films, don't you? And what's especially nice is that people are already sending me scripts, interesting scripts, they can't easily find a name for. If somehow my involvement with Bond would enhance the prospect of British films like 'My Beautiful Laundrette' or 'Letter to Brezhnev' being made — well, that would be terrific."

Benedict Nightingale, a London theater critic, wrote this for The New York Times.

## PEOPLE

## Joel Praises Audiences, But Is Cool to Rubles

The American rock star Ray Joel gives belated high marks to Moscow audiences, but says economics stand in the way of a return to the Soviet Union after his tour to the Soviet Union after his tour to Moscow that a cool audience response was one reason he lost his temper during his second concert, when he overturned his piano and smashed a microphone stand. "I know it's shocking. That's rock 'n' roll," Joel, who has three more concerts on the tour, is paid in rubles, which are not convertible and may not be exported. Joel will finance his trip by showing two films, one of the concert and the other a documentary of the journey.

An unlikely American tourist arrived in England on Wednesday: Richard, fifth Earl of Wharfedale, a construction foreman from Cumberland, Maine. During his 10-day visit, the new earl, 34-year-old Richard Wortley, plans to visit Wortley Hall, the family seat he has never seen. Wortley inherited the title last month on the death of his late father's cousin, Alan Wortley Mackenzie, 52, the fourth earl, who had no sons.

The Florence Opera on Thursday announced the appointment of Myung-whun Chung as its principal guest conductor for three years starting Sept. 1. The 34-year-old Korean-born U.S. conductor currently is music director of the Saarland Radio Symphony Orchestra in Saarbrücken, West Germany. He will retain the German post.

On Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's recommendation, Queen Elizabeth Thursday created former prime minister Sir James Callaghan and 18 other political figures life peers. The peerages, entitled the recipient to the title "lord" and a seat in the House of Lords, are not hereditary.

Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan announced in London that she will wed Asif Zardari, 34, an Islamabad businessman. Bhutto, also 34, the daughter and political heir of the late former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has spearheaded the opposition campaign against the man who ousted her father, President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

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Appears on page 14

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## NOTICE OF HEARING ON DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR DEBTOR'S PLAN OF REORGANIZATION TO ALL PARTIES IN INTEREST:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a hearing on the "Debtor's Disclosure Statement" Pursuant to Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code ("Disclosure Statement") will be held on August 24, 1987 at 3:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, in the Courtroom of the Hon. James R. Dooley, United States Bankruptcy Judge, at the above address. At the hearing, the Debtor will request that the Bankruptcy Court enter its order approving the Disclosure Statement as containing information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, as far as is reasonably practical in light of the nature and history of the Debtor and the condition of its books and records, sufficient to enable a hypothetical, reasonable investor typical of the classes being solicited to make an informed judgment whether to vote for or against the "Debtor's Plan of Reorganization" ("Plan").

You may obtain a copy of the Disclosure Statement, to which the Plan is an exhibit, by writing to the undersigned at the address shown below. The providing of a copy of the Disclosure Statement to parties in interest who so request is for informational purposes only. The Debtor does not thereby seek to solicit the vote of any party in interest on the Plan; such solicitation may take place only after the Bankruptcy Court has approved the Disclosure Statement. After the Bankruptcy Court has approved the Disclosure Statement, a copy of the Plan and Disclosure Statement will be mailed to all parties in interest entitled to vote on the Plan, together with one or more Plan ballots.

Pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 904 and order of the Bankruptcy Court dated July 21, 1987, any objection or other response to the Disclosure Statement must be made in writing, filed with the Bankruptcy Court, and served upon counsel for the Debtor, Sidley & Austin, 2049 Century Park East, Suite 3500, Los Angeles, California 90067. Attention: J. Ronald Trost, Esq.; counsel to the Official Creditors' Committee, Gendel, Raskoff, Shapiro & Quinzer, 1801 Century Park East, 6th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067. Attention: Bernard Shapiro, Esq.; counsel to the Official Committee of Equity Security Holders, Levene & Eisenberg, 1900 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1440, Los Angeles, California 90067. Attention: David Levene, Esq.; and the Office of the United States Trustee, 3101 Federal Building, 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, California 90012-4790, not later than August 17, 1987. The failure to file a response shall be deemed a consent to the relief requested herein.

DATED: July 21, 1987

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2049 Century Park East, Suite 3500  
Los Angeles, California 90067  
(213) 553-8100

By:

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